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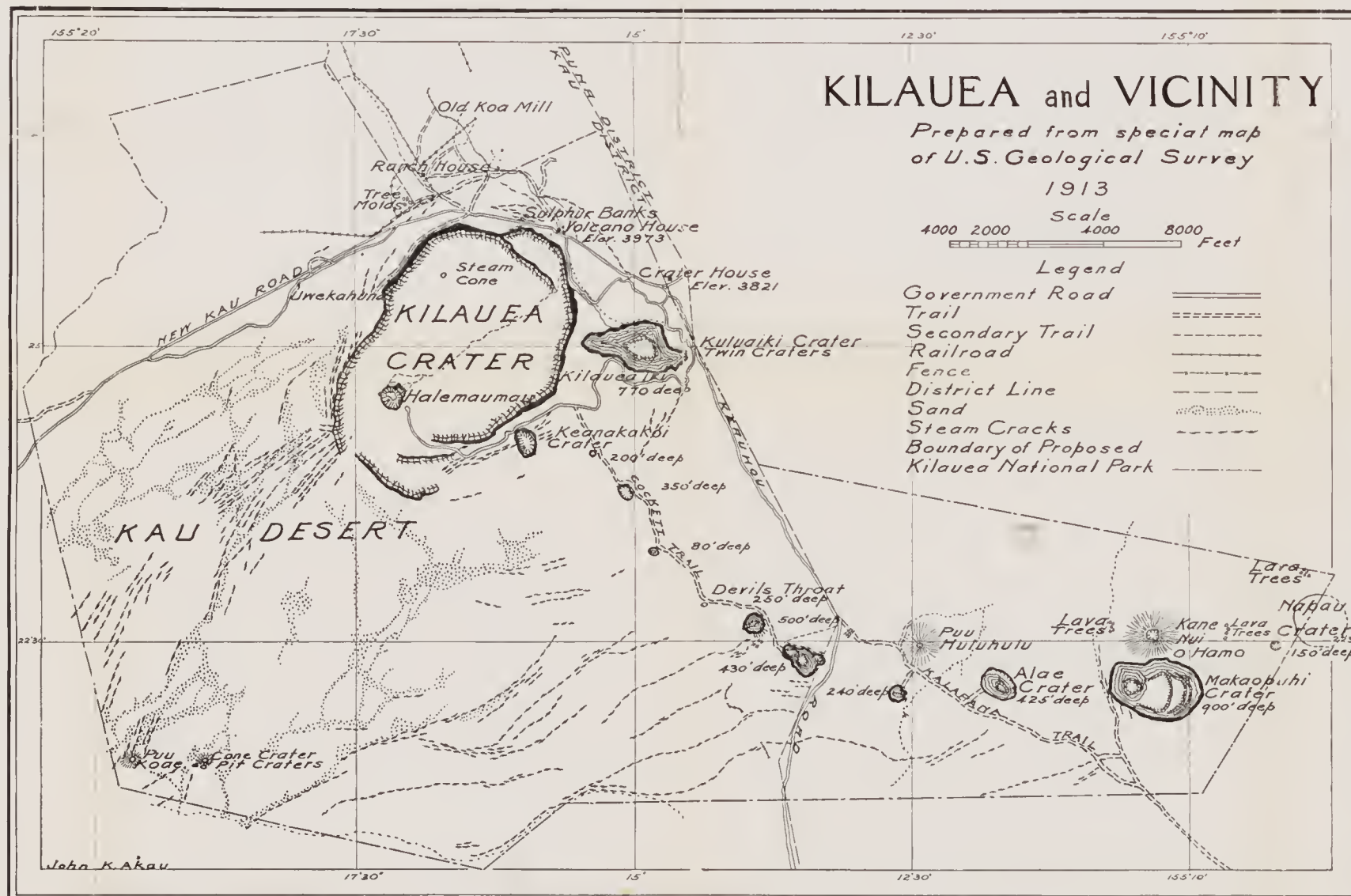




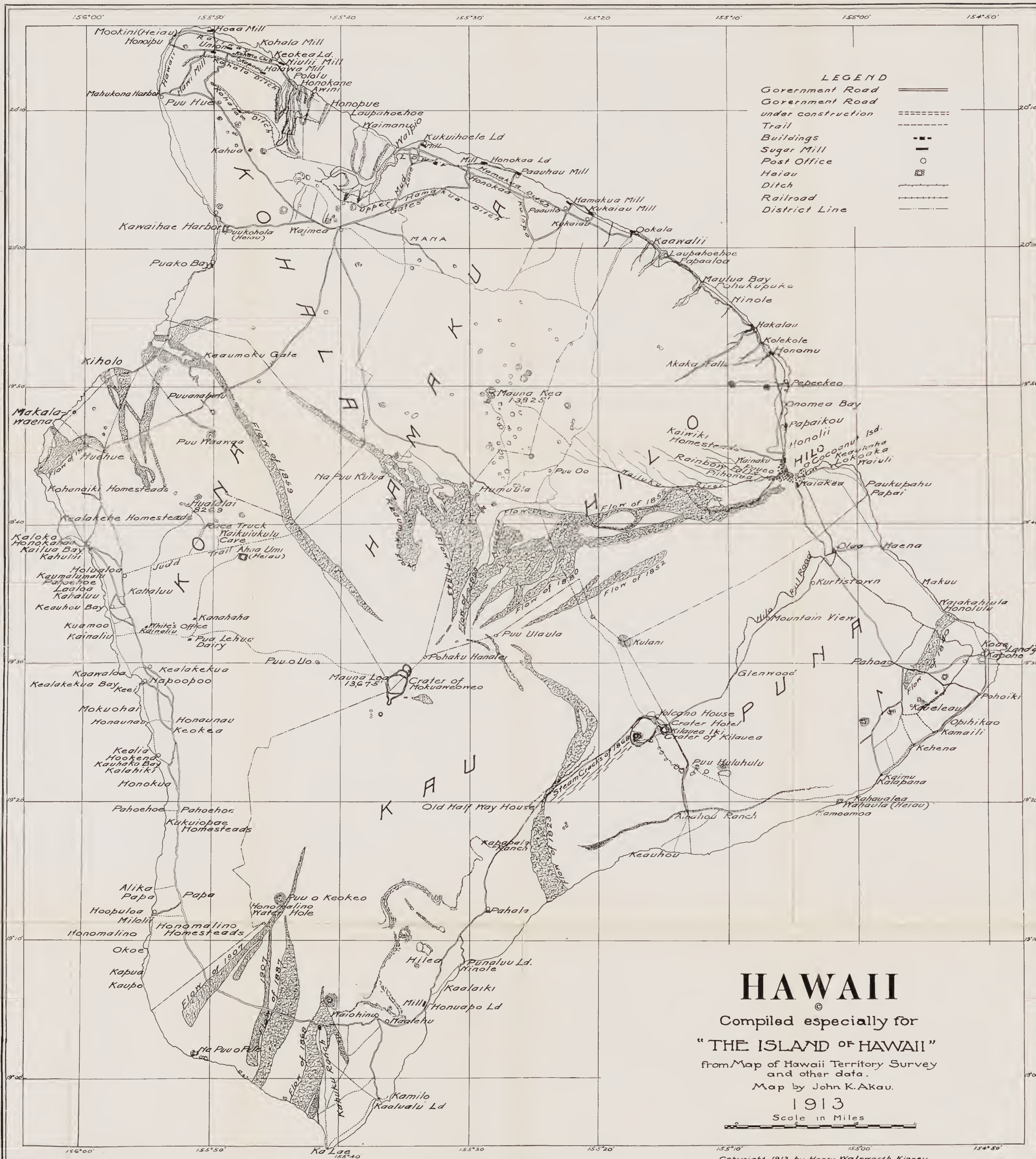












LEGEND

Government Road	=====
Government Road under construction	-----
Trail	-----
Buildings	■
Sugar Mill	■
Post Office	○
Heiau	⊠
Ditch	-----
Railroad	-----
District Line	-----

**HAWAII**  
©  
Compiled especially for  
"THE ISLAND OF HAWAII"  
from Map of Hawaii Territory Survey  
and other data.  
Map by John K. Akau.  
1913  
Scale in Miles  
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# The Island of Hawaii

BY  
HENRY WALSWORTH KINNEY



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JUL 22  
1955



HILLO (Photo E. Moses)

# The Island of Hawaii



AWAII is the largest Island of the group, of about the same area as Connecticut, namely 4,015 square miles. It contains the Crater of Kilauea, the largest active crater in the world, which no visitor to the Islands should miss, the highest mountains in the Pacific, and numerous scenic attractions of great variety, such as the wonderful ditch trails, the fertile plantation country through Hilo and Hamakua, the typical Hawaiian scenery and life of Puna and Kona, lava flows, waterfalls, caves, heiaus and numerous other spots of interest because of their beauty, unique character or legendary or historic associations. The Island holds enough attractions to make a lengthy stay replete with interest. The roads from Hilo, through Kau and Kona are always good. The rest contain poor stretches, but these are being rendered a thing of the past through the construction, at the time of writing, of \$600,000 worth of road. Railroads and excellent auto and stage service make travel easy, and at the main points there are good hotels, while the hospitality of the inhabitants, Hawaiians and others, makes the way of the visitor pleasant.

NOTE:—It has been found advantageous to use, in the following, several Hawaiian words, which have been adopted by the English-speaking inhabitants. Mauka and makai refer to location, the former meaning towards the mountain, the latter towards the sea. Pahoehoe means smooth slab-like lava, a-a the lava clinker formation. Heiau is the Hawaiian word for a temple, puuhonua that for a place of refuge, such as were built in ancient days to shelter those defeated in war or guilty of crimes, where they were safe from pursuers. Kuulas were set aside for gods governing the fishing, and fishermen made offerings there to ensure success. Tabu is the word for forbidden, mainly in reference to the ancient tabu system involved in religious worship. Kahuna means a priest or sorcerer. The menehunes were elves or fairies, similar to those of European folklore. The papa holua were smooth declivities, covered with slippery grass, used for coasting with sleighs constructed for the purpose.

Reference to the map will show roads, trails, lava flows, post-offices, villages, landings, etc., etc.

## ELEVATIONS.

Mauna Kea 13,825 feet, Mauna Loa 13,675, Hualalai 8,275, Kohala Mountains 5,489, Volcano House 3,973, Waimea courthouse 2,669, Waipio mountain pali 3,000, Waipio pali S. 900, Wai-





FALLS AT PIIHONUA

pio pali N. 1,394, Waimanu makai 1,600, Waimanu mauka 4,000, Hiilawe (Waipio) 1,700, Honokaa store 1,100, Laupahoehoe pali 385, Halai Hill 347, Kapoho Hill 432.

#### DISTANCES.

By sea, from Hilo to Honolulu (direct) 192 miles, via Kawaihae 230; E. point of Hawaii 20, Keauhou (Kau) 50, N. point of Hawaii 62, Punaluu 70, S. point 85, Kailua (N. passage) 119, Kealahou (N. passage) 129.

#### AROUND ISLAND.

Distances from Hilo to Puna boundary 6.5 miles, Olaa, Nine Miles 8.7, Glenwood 21.3, Crater Hotel 29.2, Volcano House 30.3, Prison camp 32.9, lava flow tank 38, Gate 40.6, Old Dolway place 43.4, Pahala 53.1, Punaluu gate 58.2, Honuapo 63.9, Naalehu 67, Waiohinu 70, 1st Gate 75.2, 2nd Gate 75.8, Tank 77.7, Old Sheep Camp 81.8, 3rd Gate 83.3, 4th Gate 90.2, Papa school 93.8, Blue church 103.4, de Mello (Keokea) 108.9, Miss Paris (Kona-waena) 115.7, Holualoa 125, Honokahau school 129.4, Kailua road (north) 130.4, Puuwaawaa 144.4, Keamoku gate 152.8, Waimea 167.5, Mud Lane junction 171.9, 1st Gate 173.9, Ahualoa gate 178.5, Honokaa 183, Paauilo 190.9, Kukaiau 192.9, Ookala 198.5, Laupahoehoe 202.8, Papaaloa 205.1, Pohakupuka 210.1, Honohina 212.6, Hakalau 216.1, Honomu 218.9, Pepeekeo 221.8, Onomea settlement 224.2, Papaikou store 226.3, Paukaa 227.8, Honolii (Hilo side) 228.8, Hilo 230.8.

Puna distances: Hilo to Keeau fork 9 miles, Pahoa 20, Pohoiki 28, Kaimu 32, Kalapana 33, Keauhou 50. From Kalapana to Volcano House by trail about 24 miles.

Kohala distances: From Kawaihae to Waimea 11.8, to Puako 5 miles. From Mahukona to Hawi Mill 8.8, Kapaau p. o. 9.2, Kohala Mill 10.4, Halawa 11.5, Niulii 12.8, Pololu 14.5.





VOLCANO HOUSE (Photo Perkins)

# The Crater of Kilauea



KILAUEA, the greatest show place of the group, is the largest active volcano in the world, and is withal easy of access, it being possible to go in an auto within a couple of hundred yards of the very rim of the pit, wherein seethe the fiery liquid lava cauldrons of Halemaumau (the house of everlasting fire). The crater contains an area of 4.14 square miles. The pit itself is about 200 yards wide, the lava rising and falling constantly at various heights. For several years past the crater has constantly been very active, its main lava fountain, "Old Faithful" being always at work. The Volcano House records teem with descriptions of the wonderful phenomenon, and it has been called "nature's titanic workshop," Inferno and a thousand other names, but no description has as yet been found adequate. It should be seen.

From Hilo to the Volcano House, at the edge of the crater, is 31 miles. The Volcano road, leaving Hilo, passes through cane for a few miles, then it strikes through a piece of forest, passing into Puna district 7 miles from Hilo. At 9 miles it passes through the great Keeau camp of the Olaa plantation, and runs through cane fields and past small individual holdings to Mountain View, another camp village, and then on to Glenwood, whence it passes through nine miles of forest which is very beautiful, to the Volcano House. The trip is interesting as it gives an idea of both the high state of cultivation of the sugar plantations and of the virgin forest country. The road passes the Crater Hotel. The Olaa region is famous for its splendid growth of flowers.

The Volcano House: Rates: \$5 a day, \$24.50 a week. Cottages extra.

The Crater Hotel: Rates: \$3.50 a day, \$20 a week, for separate room. Cheaper rates by month.

## VARIOUS POINTS OF INTEREST.

Right by the Volcano House are the sulphur banks, banks of red earth, brilliantly colored by constantly issuing sulphur steam and sulphur forming scintillating crystals. The hotel has taken advantage of one of these cracks for a sulphur steam bath.

Close to the hotel is the observatory, recently erected, for the observation of volcanic phenomena. It contains an interesting collection of seismographs and other instruments, in charge of eminent scientists and is open to public inspection.





ROAD TO CRATER. (Photo E. Moscs)

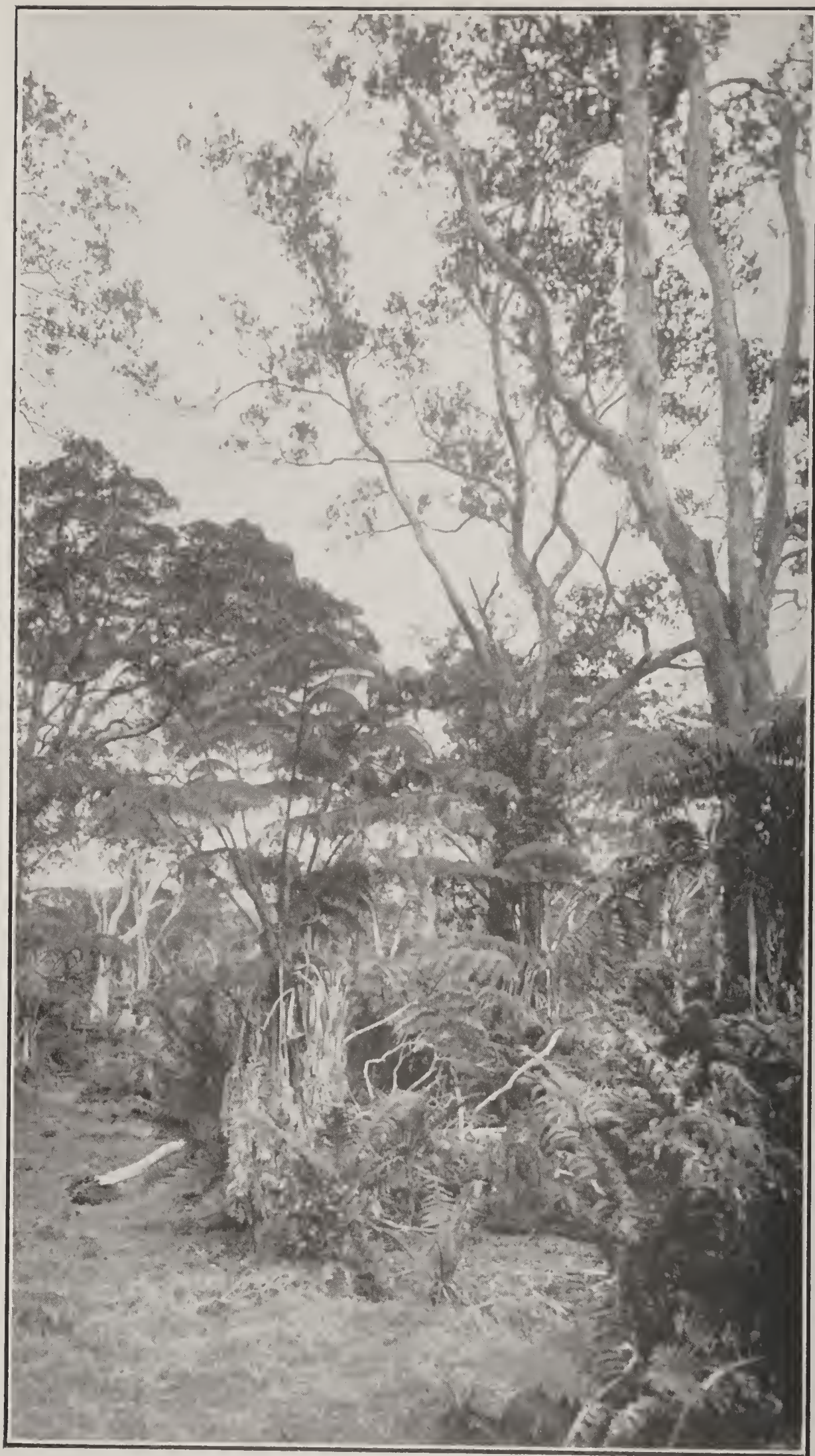


On the Hilo side of the Volcano House an automobile road, passing through forest, runs (7 miles) to the pit. The Crater Hotel is connected with this road by a short-cut. Vehicles are left in a corral within a few hundred feet of the edge of the pit. At the pit, on this side, is a rest house, and a trail leads around the entire pit, connecting with the observation station on the north side, where there is also a rest house. The pit should be seen at both daylight and at night, and it is a good plan to arrive there before dusk and wait until after night has fallen. Behind the observatory is a cave, easy of access, where visitors often leave cards. From this point a horse trail leads (3 miles) to the Volcano House through the main crater bed, passing the Devil's Kitchen, the Picture Frame, Pele's Bathroom, and other interesting volcanic freak formations.

The auto road to the pit passes Kilauea-iki, on the right going down, a great dead crater 800 feet deep. A foot path runs over the ridge which separates this crater from Kilauea, joining the auto road further down. Further on the auto road passes the site of an old prisoners' camp, and still further on it passes the dead crater Keanakakoi, on the left. The Crater Hotel short-cut strikes the auto road near Kilauea-iki.

The great chain of dead craters on the Puna side of Kilauea gives the occasion for a splendid excursion. The Cockett trail, beginning five miles down the crater auto road, where there is a sign post, leads past six of these. The first is within half a mile of the start of the trail. The second, Puhimau, is so called because of the steam which issues forth constantly. The third is densely wooded, and easy of descent, and the fourth, the Devil's Throat, is a very deep, narrow hole with a diameter of only about fifty feet. The fifth is very large, with a deep funnel-shaped pit at the east corner, and a cone and steam cracks at the west corner. The sixth is a double affair, half of it being densely wooded. The trail leading to these craters is excellent and very pretty. With a guide it is possible to cross hence to the junction, where one road (west) goes to Keauhou, and another, the Kalapana trail, leads past the second, and even more interesting chain of craters. The road to Keauhou is passable for autos as far as the Ainahou ranch, whence a poor trail leads to Keauhou, formerly a steamer landing, but now used only by a Japanese as a fishing place. The ranch is a sheep station, inhabited by a lone white man. Before reaching the ranch, the road passes a trail, marked by a tree with five marks blazed therein, which leads to the "Makamanu" cave, a long lava tunnel, with several entrances where the top is broken. One of these tunnels is double. The Keauhou road begins near the Crater Hotel and leads past the small Kaluaiki crater on the right and the two small Twin Craters on the left, all of them densely wooded and very pretty. The Kalapana trail forks, on the left, from the main road, and is good for riding. The first side trail, east, goes to the Puuhuluhulu peak, whence a magnificent view is had of the entire country. It is 3443 feet high. The crater, by the same name, is a very pretty one. The next trail, on the west side, leads to a round





FOREST NEAR VOLCANO (Photo E. Moses)



crater with steam cracks. The third trail, on the east, goes to the Alealea crater, large and deep with a double floor, and the last trail, also on the east, leads to the largest and most famous of the chain, Makaopuhi, a magnificent, double-floored crater, beautifully wooded, with smoking sulphur banks. About 4 miles further east is another crater, which is seldom visited, there being no trail made to it. From the Makaopuhi side trail junction, which is about 8 miles from the Volcano House, the trail continues, into Puna, through splendid forest. No habitation is passed, except that of Pea, a Hawaiian rancher, until Kahaualea is reached (see Puna). The last part of this trail, before it strikes down into the coast flats, is not particularly good, but can be traversed on horseback. (For this entire region see map.)

Northwest of the Volcano House is another interesting region. The first east side road from the main road leading to Kau, goes into the famous fern forest, with its magnificent growth of gigantic tree ferns. The second east trail leads to the gate of the Shipman ranch. Just beyond this a trail, turning sharply to the left, leads to the tree moulds, formed where the lava surrounded trees, and, burning them out, left holes as casts of the trees. The main trail leads to the ranch house, and through the paddocks into the splendid forest of gigantic koa trees, beyond the old lumber mill, whence leads a railroad track, used for hauling the logs to a point close to the Volcano House, whence they are taken by wagon to Glenwood. It affords a good walk through koa and fern forest, emerging near the hotel. Both koa and fern forests are traversed by good trails, made by the loggers. From the ranch house a trail leads west to a small peach and fig orchard. Another trail leads from the ranch house to Puu Oo ranch on the mountain slope. A trail follows the N. W. side of the crater to the Uwekahuna bluff, whence a good view is had of the crater, pit and surrounding country.

The Volcano is famed in both legends and history. The legend has it that Pele, the goddess of volcanoes, immigrated, with six sisters, a brother and others, from Kahiki, and settled on Hawaii, after having lived on Oahu, Maui and Molokai. After having lived in various Puna craters (see Puna), Pele settled at Halemaumau, although she also caused the Mauna Loa and the Hualalai eruptions. In this region she was feared more than any other deity, and no one dared approach without making an offering of ohelo berries. At times of eruptions great sacrifices were made to appease her anger. The demi-god Kaneapua once approached the crater as a suitor to Pele. In spite of the advice of her sisters, she made fun of Kaneapua, and after an exchange of repartee, a battle began, Pele using fire and Kaneapua water, Pele narrowly escaping having the crater fires drowned out. A truce was finally made, whereby the Wailuku river was fixed as a boundary. Pele agreed never to cause eruptions north of the river, and, as a matter of fact, no lava flows have ever occurred north thereof; while Kaneapua agreed never to cause freshets south of this boundary.

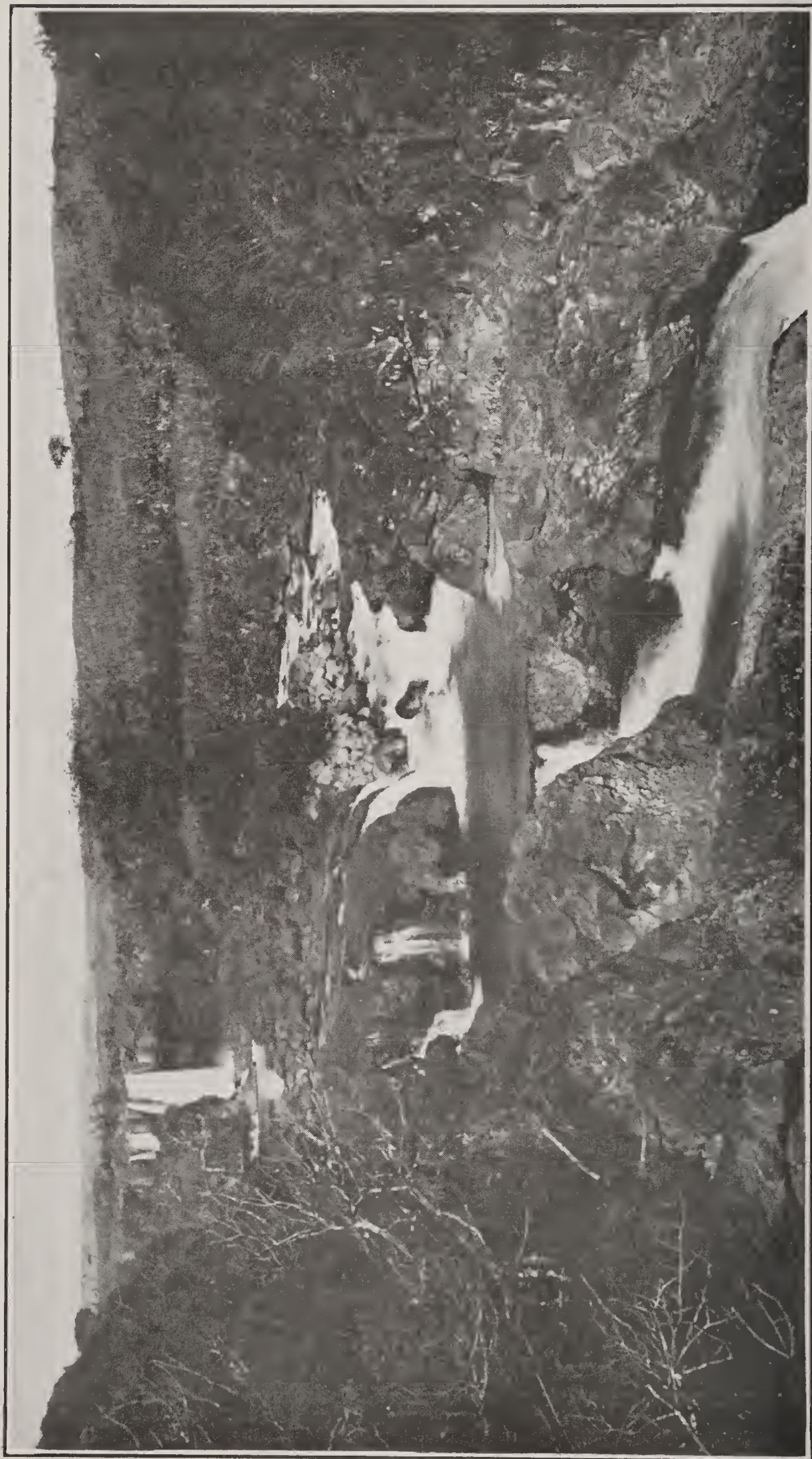




LAVA FREAK (Photo Perkins)

In 1790 Keoua the Kau chief who was Kamehameha's main antagonist, passed with his army, in three divisions, along the trail, which was then east of the present Kau road. A terrific earthquake took place, as well as an eruption of sand and cinders, which fell in a shower for miles around, destroying the middle party. This led the people to believe that Pele sided with Kamehameha. In 1824 Queen Kapiolani decided to break the belief in Pele, and in spite of warnings from the priestess of Pele, she journeyed from Kealahakua to the crater, where she advanced, quoting scriptures, to within 500 feet of the black ledge, and there she threw stones into the crater and ate berries consecrated to Pele, at the same time defying the goddess to destroy her.





BOILING POTS (Photo E. Moses)



# The Mountain Country



THE MOUNTAINS of Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai and the highlands surrounding them are comparatively seldom visited, as the journeys to the summits are attended with difficulties, unless the traveler can depend on the ranch stations for assistance. The map shows the trails and stations. The Puu Oo ranch is ordinarily the starting place for the summit of Mauna Kea, though this mountain may be ascended from almost any side. From Hilo or the Volcano House to the ranch is a good day's ride. From Hilo one follows the Kaumana road to the end of the wagon road at the big flume. Here one should take the first trail left of the last house on the road and take the trail across the lava flow. At about 3500 feet elevation is a cave at the left of the trail with drinking water. The last part of the trail is across grass. From Puu Oo one must take a guide to the summit, the trip from that point to the top and back being made in a day. Near the summit is a lake, as well as a quarry where the old Hawaiians made stone implements. Snow is generally found near the top.

The ascent of Mauna Loa is more seldom made as it is more arduous, and as the top can be gained only from a few directions. At this writing the Volcano Stables Co. is preparing a trail, with a camp, which will start near the gate which crosses the Volcano-Kau road east of Kapapala. When this is finished, the trip can be made by autoing to the camp in an afternoon, making the trip from camp to summit and back to camp in a day, returning the following day. It is also possible to make the trip from the Pualehua station, in Kona, to the summit and back to the station in a day.

The Hualalai mountain is more accessible. The Judd road, which was intended to lead in a straight line from Kona into Hilo, but was abandoned, leads to the Ahua o Umi, where King Umi held the first census. He had the population from each district make a pile of stones, each person depositing a stone, the size of the piles indicating the relative sizes of the population of the districts. A better trail to this point leads from the Pualehua station. It was formerly a wagon road, used for carting wool to the beach. A short distance below the ahua, N. of the Judd road, is a cave with an unfailing water supply. Another trail leads from Kainaliu, crossing the Judd road a few miles mauka of the upper road, to the Hualalai summit. It passes several craters. On the N. side of the summit is a blowhole,

known as the "bottomless pit." Still another trail runs from the Judd road to the summit. It passes a sandy plain which was used by the old Hawaiians for races and other sports. A trip, covering all the points mentioned, can be made in a day. Hawaiian guides can be had at Kainaliu, at from \$2.50 to \$3 a day. All the summits offer splendid views of the entire island, as well as of the other islands in the distance.

# The Town of Hilo



THE TOWN of Hilo is second to Honolulu only in size and importance. The town is situated on a slope rising above a crescent shaped bay, with a broad sand beach, and presents a fine sight from the sea, with the palm-fringed Cocoanut Island, near the wharf, and with the often snow-capped summits of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa in the background. The main town is situated between two rivers, Wailoa (south) and Wailuku (north). South of the Wailoa is the Waiakea suburb, the waterfront center, and north of the Wailuku is the Puueo suburb, mainly a residential quarter. (For further details see map.)

Hilo is rapidly increasing in commercial importance, the extension of the Hilo R. R. Co. track, which has been pushed north as far as Paauilo, and which already extends south far into Puna, and west to within nine miles of the crater, being an important factor. A wharf now receives Island steamers, and another wharf is being constructed at which ocean steamers may dock. A great breakwater is now in course of construction, which will give Hilo the best and largest harbor in the territory. Its completion, and that of the Panama Canal, must contribute greatly to the development of the town, as it is a couple of hundred miles closer to the direct route between Panama and the Orient than is any other island port.

## HOTELS.

Hilo Hotel—Rates: \$5 a day, \$28 a week, \$75 a month up. (See supplement).

Demosthenes—Rates: \$3 a day, \$17.50 a week, \$50 a month. (See supplement).

Mrs. Weights—Rates: \$2.50 a day, \$40 a month. On School street.

Mrs. Andrews—Rates: \$2.50 a day. Reduction by week or longer stay. On Waianuenue street.

There are other, cheaper, lodging houses.

## CHURCHES, LODGES, ETC.

First Foreign Church (Congregational)—Corner of Pitman and Church streets. Services every Sunday morning and evening.

Church of the Holy Apostles (Episcopalian)—On Waianuenue street. Services every Sunday morning and evening.





WAILUKU RIVER (Photo E. Moses)

Catholic church on Bridge street. Various Hawaiian churches scattered about town.

Public government schools on Waianuenue street and in suburbs. Catholic boys' school at head of Waianuenue street. Catholic girls' school on School street. Hilo Boarding school on School street. This institution is particularly interesting, as here are trained youths of all nationalities in various trades, as well as academic courses. It has a fine agricultural department, and Hawaiian handicraft work is on sale.

The Masonic Temple is a fine building on the corner of Waianuenue and Bridge streets. The Elks' headquarters are on King street. There are also lodges of the K. of P., Foresters, Moose and others.

Hilo is the county seat, with the county building, the circuit courthouse, jail, etc.

The Mooheau Park, with the band stand where are given semi-weekly concerts, and where baseball games take place, is right in town by the beach.

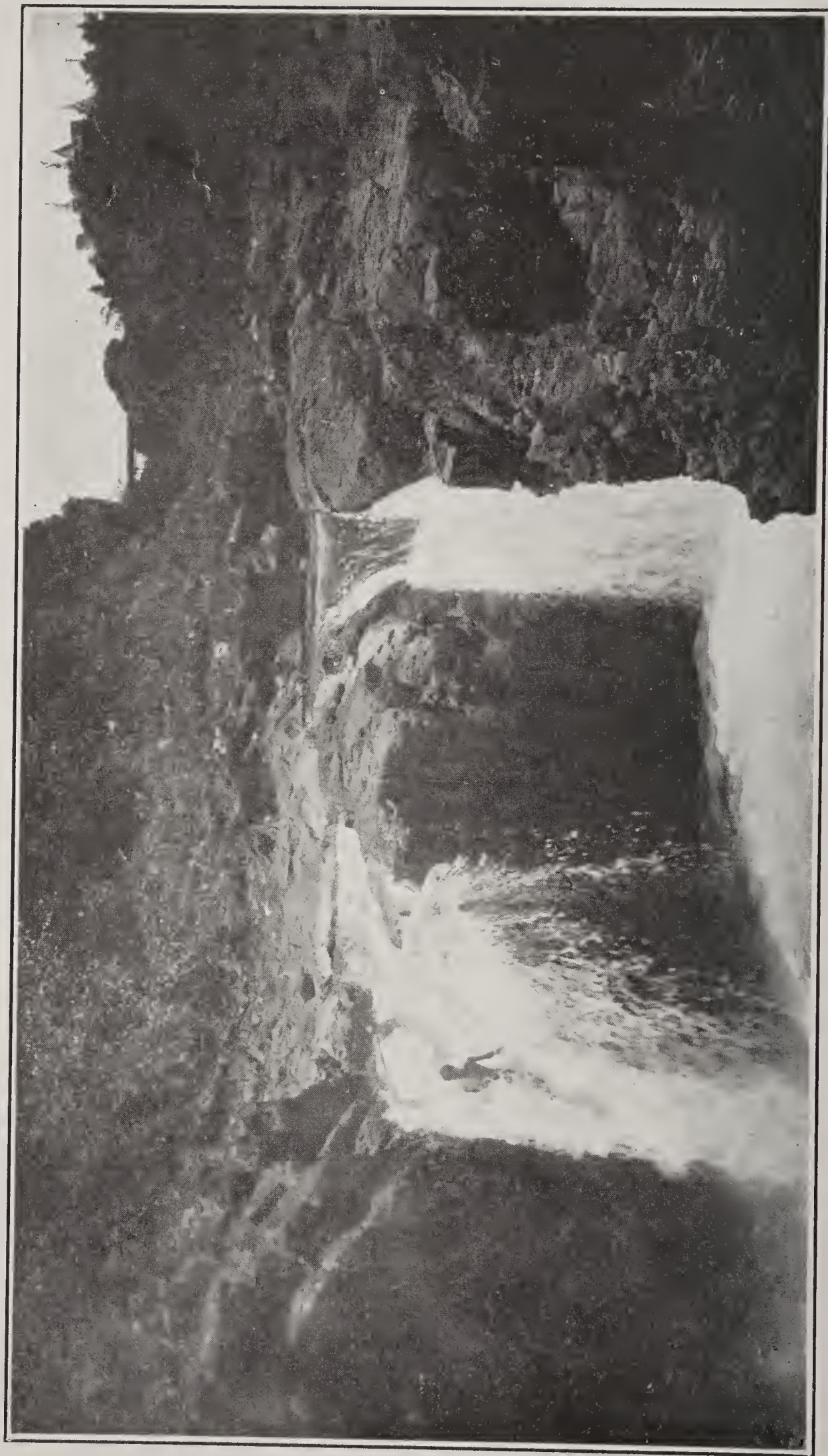
#### THE WAILUKU RIVER.

This river was in early days a great market place. Its falls which can be seen from the Pitman street bridge, are pretty at high water. The northerly one, known as Make (death) fall, is dangerous, but down the other, swimmers may often be seen coasting.

Rainbow Falls—This famous waterfall lies a little over a mile from town. One follows Waianuenue street mauka, until the road forks, when the northerly branch is taken. A few hundred yards beyond the first bridge crossed, makai of the road, lies the park, which has been set aside right by the fall. The legend has it that the goddess Hina lived in the cave under the fall. A dragon, Kuna-moo tried to drown her by throwing up a dam makai of the falls. She called for aid to her son, Maui, who was at the time at Haleakala, trying to lasso the sun. He crossed the ocean in his canoe in two strokes (the double rock at the mouth of the river is still called "Maui's canoe") and chased the dragon to the "Boiling Pots," where he threw red-hot stones in the water, scalding the monster, which he finally killed.

The Boiling Pots lie 2.7 miles from Hilo, on the road past Rainbow Falls. After passing the flume which crosses the road, the spot where one must leave the road and go on foot to the falls can be found by counting the small culverts beyond the flume. At the second of these, composed of half a dozen planks, at a spot where the fences come close to each other, one turns to the right, through a cane field, going at a right angle to the road for about five minutes, when the gulch is reached. Here the falls may be seen mauka. They are a series of falls, which can be reached by a path along the gulch. A flume runs over them, with a foot bridge to the north side of the gulch. The name is de-





MAKE FALLS (Photo E. Moses)

rived from the fact that the water passes from one pool down to another through subterranean passages, bubbling forth so as to look like water boiling in a huge cauldron. It is possible to climb from the bottom to the top of the series of falls. The road continues mauka to the Piihonua plantation camp, near which there are numerous other beautiful falls.

#### THE KAUMANA CAVES.

These caves are really a vast subterranean passage, formed under the 1880 lava flow. It started from a crevice on the side of Mauna Loa and ran for 45 miles to within one mile of the town, the eruption continuing ten months. To reach the entrance one follows Waianuenue street mauka one mile where it forks. One takes the south fork, where the road leads to Kaumana, and follows it several miles, the entrance being a few hundred yards above the Japanese blacksmith shop on the right hand side of the road. A ladder leads down into a small ravine, where one entrance leads to the makai cave and another to the mauka one. Both contain interesting stalactites and lava specimens. The makai cave becomes in several places a "double-decker," but the main tunnel is not difficult to follow, though care should be noted in marking the road, so as to prevent following side tunnels on the return. A few hundred feet from the entrance the going is rather poor, owing to fallen stone barriers and the lowness of the roof. A bit further on it widens into a lofty cavern with a fairly smooth floor, which continues for miles, no one having reached the end. The mauka cave is more easy of traverse. One may walk through a lofty tunnel for about 15 minutes, when one may emerge through another hole. Only the last couple of hundred feet are rough, owing to a jumble of rock.

#### KAIPALAOA.

The beach where the postoffice stands (the land makai thereof was built up by accretion in recent years) was known as the Kaipalaoa beach (the sea of whale ivory). Here stood the chiefs' houses. Before Kamehameha had conquered Hilo, he once landed at Papae (on the beach, near Puna), where he pursued two fishermen, but was incapacitated by getting his foot caught in a lava crack. One of the two then wounded him in the head with a paddle, and he and the others threw spears at the king, who warded them off, and he was rescued by his followers. Later, when Hilo had been conquered, the two men were brought before the king at Kaipalaoa, and his retainers urged him to have them killed. The king, however, refrained from taking revenge, and here he proclaimed the great Mamalahoa law, for the protection of the weak against the strong, whereby the old, the weak and the children might pass on the roads unmolested. He also allowed the two to take from his store house on the beach as much as they could carry.





COCOANUT ISLAND

## THE NAHA STONE.

This large stone lies in the yard of the first house on the north side of Waianuenue street, above Pleasant. When Kamehameha, as a youth, visited Hilo, he was told by a prophetess that if he moved the stone he would conquer Hawaii, but if he turned it, he would conquer all the islands. He turned it, and his faith in this prophecy inspired him to persevere in the fight through times of adversity.

## THE HALAE HILLS.

These hills, lying in a prominent position mauka of the town, are known as the place where Maui, the demi-god, secured the secret of making fire by rubbing dry pieces of wood together. An alae bird possessed this secret. Maui snared it, and by threatening to kill it, he compelled it to disclose the secret.

The Aquarium, at the corner of Front street and the road leading to the wharf, contains an interesting collection of fish.

## COCOANUT ISLAND (MOKUOLA).

When the demi-god Maui with his magic hook fished the island of Maui up from the sea, one of his brothers, who was in the canoe with him, disregarded his command not to look back, and consequently Maui's plan to connect Maui with Hawaii failed. The island of Maui slipped back to its present position, and only a small piece thereof, Cocoanut Island, remained on the hook. The mark of the hook is shown near the springboard.

Mokuola and Makaoku, the piece of the mainland opposite the island, formed a place of refuge, where warriors and others retired in times of defeat and had safety. It contained about 36 acres, a lava crack marking the boundary. Where the Kennedy house stands, east of the Island, human sacrifices were made and the remains fed to the sharks. The Island is now Hilo's famous bathing place. There are several public bath houses, and Hawaiians ferry visitors across the channel for a small sum.

## THE BAY, WAILOA RIVER AND SOUTH THEREOF.

Hilo Bay is a fine sheet of water for boating, and launches may be had at the Wailoa river landings, which will go to all points in, and to places outside, the bay. (Reinhardt's—Cocoanut Island round trip, 25 cents. Breakwater, 50 cents. Excursions up river or along the coast, parties of 1 to 10, \$2.50. Larger parties, \$3.50 per hour. Osorio's—Cocoanut Island, 25 cents, if more than one person. Bay trips, \$1.50 per person per hour.) The river is quite pretty, and at its mouth is a busy waterfront with sampans, and landing places for freight. The breakwater extends several thousand feet out to sea, and construction will be carried on for several years. Reed's Bay is a picturesque inlet, with residences along its shores, a short distance east of Cocoanut Island. Be-





RAINBOW FALLS



yond the breakwater, which is reached by a continuation of Front street, the road runs on to a point four miles from the postoffice, Lokoaka, where there is a fine bay, with an island and a pretty lagoon, as well as several extensive fish ponds. Here the demigoddess Waka and her granddaughter, Laieokawai, (famous on Oahu), hid in a cave under the water of the pond, when they were pursued by priests who wanted Waka to remain at their temple. From Lokoaka the deities went to Paliuli, the Hawaiian paradise, which is supposed to still exist in the forests mauka, but which has been found only once by a mortal, and he could not find it again.

From Lokoaka it is possible to proceed by foot (or with care on horseback) over the fish pond dike and by trail to Waiuli, a small fishing village, and thence, by a still poorer trail, to Waio-kawa, where was a village with a heiau, of which nothing remains. A few miles further on is Paukupahu, where there are a few grass houses, and a couple of miles further on still is Papae (see Kaipalaoa). Hence a trail, which cannot be found without a guide, leads to the old Puna trail, which from this point south is in good condition. It leads into Puna to the Shipman ranch house. The lava country between the road to Lokoaka and Puna is crossed by many trails. The main one leads from this road to Paukupahu. These should not be taken without a guide.



ONOMEA ARCH (Photo Perkins)

## South of Hilo Town to Hamakua



THE MAIN road passes over the Pitman street bridge. A block north a good, though steep, road leads through the Wainaku cane fields to the forest line, good plantation roads radiating from it, it being possible to cross to the Kaiwiki road, which leads mauka, from the Wainaku mill, to the Kaiwiki homesteads, whence a poor trail continues into the forest. The belt road passes through Puueo, then through the Wainaku plantation headquarters, through the Honolii gulch, with its pretty river, and through the Onomea plantation headquarters at Papai-kou, whence a road leads to the mill and landing (like many of the landings here, a cable is used for transporting cargo to and from landing to steamer). The road passes the Paihaaloa depot. A little way beyond it is a yellow church, mauka of the road. This is Aleamai, where stood a heiau, "Pahukapu," so called because its tabu was announced by the sound of a drum. Only part of the main altar stone is left, a few hundred feet makai of the road. A little further on are two churches, opposite each other. This place is Kalaoa, where Kamehameha II was born. The road passes through several pretty gulches, each one having steep trails leading to the sea, where pretty bits of landscape are often found. It then passes above the Onomea settlement, one of the most easily accessible typical Hawaiian villages, with grass houses, taro patches, cocoanut, mango and breadfruit trees, canoes, etc. Trails lead down into it on both the north and the south side, it being possible to ride down one, through the settlement, where a small stream must be forded, and up the other. The north trail continues right up to the railway station. In the sea makai of this settlement is the Kane stone, said to have been placed there by Kane, the Hawaiian creator. The main sight, however, is the ONOMEA ARCH, a great natural bridge at the end of the cliff on the north side of the village, which is famous for its beauty and its unique formation. To reach the arch one must take a trail leading makai from the main road on the north side of the ridge which ends in the arch. The next gulch is Kawainui. A stream passes through a tunnel above the road, and forms a waterfall a short distance below it. Beyond the Kawainui depot, the road passes the Pepeekeo school and hospital, and then the PEPEEKEO store, whence a road leads makai to the mill and landing, where there is a burial cave; the entrance to which has, however, been blocked with rocks. A couple of hundred feet north of the store a good road leads through the cane to two





ONOMEA SETTLEMENT



cone-like hills, which hold a conspicuous position. They are very pretty, overgrown with forest, and afford a fine view. An ancient heiau is said to be hidden under the undergrowth. Here, says the legend, was the landing place of the Hawaiian Noah. From the Pepeekeo mill a road runs makai, northward, which joins the main road a couple of miles further on. The main road runs through several beautiful gulches, notably the Honomu gulch, north of which lies the HONOMU plantation headquarters. Hence two stone roads lead mauka. The southerly one, passable with care for autos, leads to the AKAKA fall, the finest on the Island, where a splendid cascade tumbles over a lofty cliff in a straight fall into a pool at the bottom of a deep gorge, which is particularly beautiful. To reach it one must follow the road mentioned straight mauka until the camp near the forest line is reached, a distance of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Here, just below a clump of houses surrounded by eucalyptus trees, one takes a six-foot stone-paved road, leading across a shallow stream and gulch, taking a sharp turn to a still narrower road, the first on the north side. Follow this to the flume, and follow flume to ditch, following the trail along the ditch straight to the fall. To get a full view of the fall one should descend about thirty feet by a short trail leading down the gulch side where the ditch strikes the gulch.

North of Honomu the main road passes through the Kolikoli gulch, the Wailea village and HAKALAU, the headquarters, landing and mill of the plantation of that name, the latter lying at the mouth of a very deep and wide gulch, which is reported to have been a robbers' stronghold in ancient days. Volcano Stables branch at Hakalau. Further north the road passes through the Opea gulch (where the big breadfruit trees are), the village of Honohina (with the landing for one division of the Hakalau plantation), the Nanue gulch (with the highest flume and railroad bridge, about 225 feet), the Waikaumalo gulch, and the Pohakupuka gulch, which derives its name (stone hole) from a perforated stone in the bottom of the ravine, makai of the road on the south side. The Mauhua gulch is particularly wide and opens to the beautiful bay by that name, where the road passes along the edge of a great bluff above the sea. The road goes through several small gulches and reaches PAPAALOA, the mill and landing for the Laupahoehoe Sugar Co. Here the road splits into three, the belt road being in the middle. It leads through the Kihalani gulch, down to the village of Laupahoehoe.

#### LAUPAHOEHOE.

Laupahoehoe (leaf of lava) is an extensive village situated at the mouth of a deep gulch, on a flat stretch of land. It has the only landing used for passengers on this side of the Island, outside of Hilo. It has a hotel (Rates: \$1 a day. \$10 a month). Opposite the hotel, which sells no meals, is a good Chinese restaurant (Dinner \$1. Other meals 50c each. Longer stays \$1.50 a





LAUPAHOEHOE

day). There is a branch of the Volcano Stables Co. Laupahoehoe is one of the great places of Hawaiian history and folklore, though most of this is rapidly being forgotten. There were many heiaus here, probably because here was the only beach along the coast where convenient access could be had to the kind of rocks generally used in their construction. The largest of these, Haakoa, was on the top of the pali north of the gulch. Here lived Umi, a famous king. Only scattered stones remain. Moiapuhi was another heiau, on the flat sand and stone beach on the south side of the flat. It was destroyed in order that its stones might be used for the foundations of the old Laupahoehoe mill, before the present mill was built at Papaaloa. On the courthouse grounds stood another heiau, Papaulekii, and the old Hawaiians still insist that on certain nights the jail is haunted. Near the lighthouse site stood still another heiau, Lonopuha, where a great and famous sacrificial stone is hidden. The Hawaiians claim that only one man today knows its hiding place, and he will not reveal it, fearing that the gods will punish him with death should he do so. Hakalau was still another heiau, which stood by the cocoanut grove on the south side of the settlement. It is reported that on the night of Ku, particularly, drumming was heard from various of the heiaus, one taking it up after the other. The order in which it began and ended was fraught with significance. Thus if it began and ended in a certain rotation, it presaged death. The surf south of the settlement is called the "Nalu o Umi," the surf of Umi. When Umi came to Laupahoehoe, the chief who reigned there, Paiea, was a famous surf-rider, and the surf was called after him the "Nalu o Paiea." Umi, who was also a fine surf-rider, challenged him to a race. They agreed that the loser should be baked in an imu (oven). They started out with their surf boards, Umi leading the way. They started back from far out at sea, but as they neared the settlement, Umi was swamped. He dived and managed to reach the shore before Paiea, who was baked at the flat place near the lighthouse. Umi succeeded Paiea as ruler, and the surf was named after him. Leaving Laupahoehoe the road passes, north, through the big Kaawalii gulch, and on to Hamakua.





WINDWARD COAST (Photo E. Moses)

# Hamakua District



THE PHYSICAL features of Hamakua are much like those of Hilo. It rises with steep bluffs from the sea, and is cut up by deep gulches. Cane is planted throughout the length of the district as far as the extreme northern end, where a deep gulch and mountain country lies. The government road runs throughout the district as far as the gulch country.

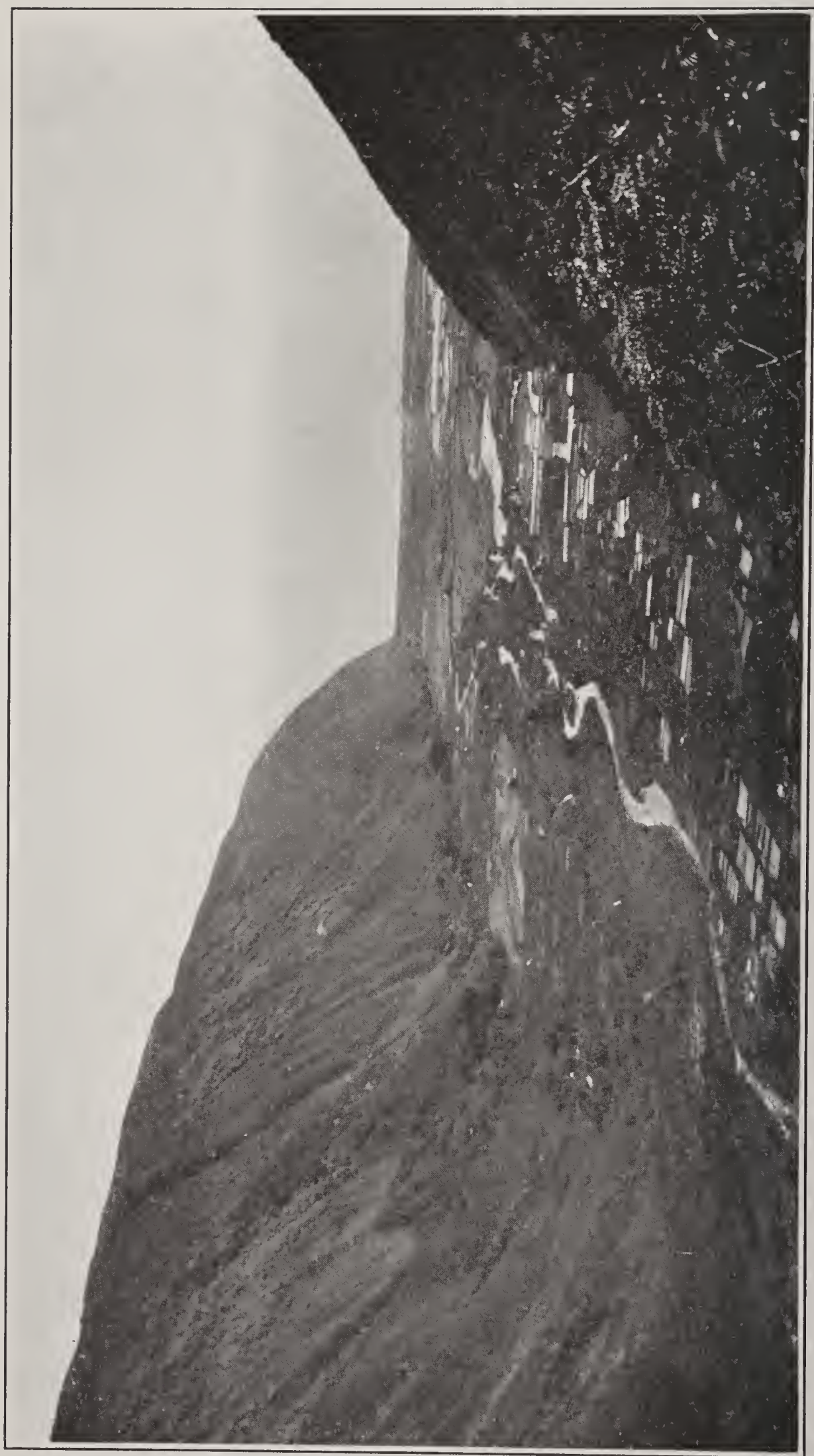
North of Ookala the main gulches are KUULA, PUNOHU and KEALAKAHA, where the tall kukui trees are. At the mouth of this gulch Poliahu, the princess of Mauna Kea, sat and tried to fascinate, siren-like, Aiwohikupua, the Kauai chief, when he was returning from Hilo where he had unsuccessfully wooed Laieokawai.

The gulch on the south side of Kukaiau is named MAIUUKE-LELELEI. It is famous as the site of a great battle between Kamehameha and King Keoua, of Kau, the fight ending here after it had raged from one end of Hamakua to the other. The deciding engagement took place about a quarter of a mile above the present road, where the old road crossed the gulch. Keoua, when defeated, ran to the place where the KOHOLALELE gulch, north of Kukaiau, joins with the Kukaiau gulch. Here, on the Hilo side, is a stone of refuge, where Keoua remained until the victorious forces had withdrawn, when he returned towards Kau. The stone is called Keoua's stone until today.

KUKAIAU is the headquarters for the Kukaiau plantation. The manager's residence, the old Horner house and the store are on the mauka side of the road. Makai a rather steep road leads to the mill and the landing. The latter is a very beautiful spot where the daughter of Minister Stevens was drowned. She had been lowered into the boat in a box from the crane, when a wrangle occurred between the sailors, who through lack of attention let the boat drift onto the spit of rock which juts out makai of the landing platform. Makai of the mill manager's residence a pretty little trail runs along the bluff for a short distance. From it may be seen on the south side of the bluff, a cave near the landing. A couple of curiously placed sticks indicate that it was used by humans years ago, but, as far as is known, the cave is unexplored at the present time on account of its inaccessibility.

From Kukaiau to Paauilo one may follow the government road, which is far the easiest and shortest route. It is also possible to go along a makai road, a good road running along the bluff, through several gulches, past the Koholalele landing (whence a





WAIPIO VALLEY

road goes mauka to the government road) and to the Hamakua Mill Co.'s mill, whence another road runs mauka to the Paauilo village.

KOHOLALELE is the plantation landing. It is famous for many reasons. The name is derived from the report that centuries ago a whale (kohola) made a leap (lele) which landed it on the rocky point where it remained stranded. Makai of the point is a large submerged rock, which is known as the spot where the akule and certain other kinds of fish which appear only at certain seasons, make their first appearance each year, before being seen at any other point in Hawaii.

At Koholalele was a famous heiau, "Manini," which was built in the dim past, and was reconstructed by King Liloa, in about 1460. On that occasion 24 human sacrifices were offered. When Liloa died, Umi and his half-brother, Hakau, both wanted to succeed him as king. The high priest had the family war god at this heiau, and Umi raced from Laupahoehoe and Hakau from Waipio to secure it. Umi won and thus secured the title.

Where the government trig. station now stands was a kuula where fishermen worshiped.

The PAAUILO village is one of the prettiest in Hamakua, much good work having been done through the planting of trees. The residences are also particularly good. At the north end of the village a road leads mauka, through a gate, which leads to the upper homestead road. Here were made the first local tobacco growing experiments on a scientific basis. They were successful except for the fact that they were not carried on on a scale sufficiently large to make the sale of the product profitable. This section is second in fame only to Kona as a coffee producer. South of the junction of the road with the mauka road is the coffee plantation and mill of Chas. Notley, the veteran leader of the Hawaiian Home Rule party. Still larger is the famous Louisson plantation, further north, past the junction. The mauka road passes through fine forest and several gulches, and through the KALOPA homesteads, inhabited mainly by Portuguese, planting coffee and cane. It joins the main road further on. From Paauilo to the first junction is about two miles, and from this point to the place where it joins the main road, south of Paauhau is about four miles. The road is fair.

The main government road, north of Paauilo, passes through the big Kuliu gulch, where the irrigation ditch may be seen near the road. This was in ancient days known as a robbers' stronghold. The other large gulches are Eliala and Kahaupa.

A side road, makai, with a signpost, leads to the landing of the PAAUHAU plantation. Further north is HONOKAA, the most important village of the district. Here are the courthouse and two hotels. The Honokaa Hotel (Mrs. Rickard) lies at the south end of the village, opposite the telephone office (Rates: \$1 a night, dinner \$1, other meals 50 cents each, \$35 a month). Another hotel, with a Japanese proprietor, lies in the center of the village (Rates: \$1 for dinner, other meals 50 cents each.



\$1 a night. By the week \$2.50 a day, \$35 a month). The Volcano Stables Co. has a branch stable and garage here.

A good road leads to the Honokaa mill and landing, a road along the bluff running between the Honokaa and the Paauhau mills. At the landing was a heiau, "Wawaemakilo" (beggar's foot). This place is also known in the legend as the place where Kane, the creator, colored the fish.

Makai of the telephone office is one of the entrances to a subterranean passage which runs right to the sea, though this section is hard to pass through. The passage also runs mauka, under the government road, and may be entered through a break in the roof a bit above the Rickard Hotel. Hence it may be followed mauka for several miles, this section being more easily traversed.

From the north end of the village a section of the belt road leads, through the AHUALOA homesteads, to Waimea (Kohala). The government road also runs northward, through the Honokaa cane fields, past the KAPULENA village. Beyond this several roads branch from it. At a junction of two roads, from mauka, with the main road, a short distance above a reservoir, the south branch road is merely a plantation road of no purport to the traveler. The north branch joins Mud Lane further mauka (thus leading to Waimea). The same is the case with the next mauka branch road. Further on, by a warehouse, a road leads makai to the Kukuihaele landing.

The KUKUIHAELE village is the headquarters for the K. plantation. Here another road leads to the mill and landing. Mauka a road, very rocky, leads to Waimea. It is not to be recommended. Further south, another, in good condition, does the same. It is marked "Private," belongs to the plantation, and is at times barred to vehicle travel by flumes. Further south comes MUD LANE. The two roads mentioned above join it, the first at the 1494 foot bench mark, the other about half a mile further mauka, at the camp marked 10. At the 2000 foot elevation forest takes the place of the cane. At about six miles from Kukuihaele is the Baker ranch, and a few hundred feet mauka thereof a branch of the upper Hamakua ditch. A short distance further mauka is the junction with the Ahualoa road, leading from Honokaa, and hence one road leads through plains country to WAIMEA (Kohala).

#### WAIPIO AND WAIMANU.

About half a mile north of Kukuihaele a road leads down the precipitous gulch side into WAIPIO valley, one of the most famous in the Hawaiian Islands, owing to its beauty, fertility and historic associations. It consists of a very wide flat of land between two precipitous bluffs. The bottom is traversed by many streams, which irrigate extensive taro and rice plantations. There are a number of poi factories which supply a large part of the Island. The population is exclusively Hawaiian and

Chinese. There is no hotel and no restaurant, but lodgings may be secured from hospitable Hawaiians, and plain, though substantial meals, of which eggs and fish are the *pieces de resistance*, may be had at the Chinese stores. The main village, of which the prettiest part is hidden from view from the top of the bluff, is particularly beautiful and typical of old Hawaii. There are many good houses, and the lanes, between great stone fences, are very pretty. The houses are half hidden by a profuse wealth of tropical foliage of all kinds with flowering vines and shrubs running riot. Mauka the valley is split into several branches. The one nearest Kukuihaele contains the bed of the once beautiful HIILAWÉ falls, famed in song and story, but now nearly all the water is diverted above by the plantation.

By fording the main stream one may reach the north side of the valley, where many pretty homes nestle against the cliff, affording some fine bits of scenery. Back of a clump of cocoanut and breadfruit trees lies the NENEUE fall. Here, says a legend, was born a man on whose back was the face of a shark. A basin in the waterfall is shown as the place where he slept when his shark nature overcame him. Once, when a group of people passed him to go fishing, he warned them that if they entered the sea, they would be taken by the shark. They persisted in going on, and he reached the ocean before they did, by swimming down the stream. In the sea he remained in wait for them and ate them when they entered the water. KE ALA O KE KAHUNA, the road of the kahunas, is another fall further makai. Here the layman was not allowed to trespass. A trail swings along the beach to PAAKALANA, where a group of tall cocoanut trees stands. This was a famous place of refuge (*puuhonua*) for this entire section of the island. It was built about 1415 and had most sacred tabus. Its deity was Lono. It was destroyed by a Kauai king about 1790.

One of the kings of Waipio was Hakau, known for his cruelty. If he heard a man praised for having a fine head, he would have him beheaded. He had the arm cut off another, because the tattooing thereon was finer than that on his own. Finally Hakau was killed by a band of his people, who approached him bearing stones wrapped in ti leaves so as to give them the appearance of being offerings of food. When they reached the king, they stoned him with them.

At Waipio was the entrance to the "lua" or pit of MILU, an ancient chief of Hamakua, notorious for his wickedness, having become, after his death, the ruler of this Hawaiian Hades. This entrance was at the mouth of the valley, at a place called "ke one" (the sand), but it has long since been covered by the sand.

In calm weather there is good bathing from the Waipio beach, but it should not be attempted by non-swimmers. To regain the road on the Kukuihaele side one must cross the main stream near its mouth. At high tide, when the ford is covered by several feet of water, it is generally possible to secure a canoe for a ferry.





WAIMANU VALLEY

On the precipitous cliff facing the sea between Waipio and Kukuiahaele lived in ancient days certain birds which were much prized. Certain men, trained from youth in the art of cliff climbing, and taught to use finger, toe and even chin holds to support themselves when scaling the rock, became famed for the perfection to which they brought their art. Along this cliff may be seen the remains of a road which was built a few years ago, but which was soon destroyed by landslides.

Umi, one of the most famous of Hawaiian kings, is said to have entrusted a friend with the hiding of his body, and, to kill suspicion, he exiled him to Molokai. When Umi died this man came to Hawaii. On landing he killed a man, who closely resembled the dead chief, and his body he managed to substitute for that of Umi, which he took in a canoe to Waipio, hiding it in a cave, Puaahaku, at the top of the great precipice above the famous waterfall.

WAIMANU is the next settlement north of Waipio, and is only seldom visited by strangers owing to the poor trail, which, however, has a worse name than it deserves. The only really bad part is the ascent of the pali from Waipio, which should not be attempted on horseback, except by expert riders. The rest of the trip, including the descent into Waimanu, may be made in comfort on horseback. The distance is less than six miles, but the trip takes about three hours owing to the fact that the trail zigzags through more than a dozen deep gulches, through gorgeous mountain scenery, covered with dense vegetation. Near Waimanu is a plateau, named Kaawana, owing to the fact that, according to the legend, when a wayfarer called for his companions, the ghosts who inhabited the place would, by imitating their voices, lead the traveler astray until he lost his way. Kaawana, as well as the gulches of Pokahi and Kaukini (both north of Waimanu), were noted as the homes of the o-o and other birds, the feathers of which were used for cloaks and helmets. This was a reserve for the birds, which might be caught only at a chief's command. They were captured by bewildering them with smoke from large fires, whereupon they were driven into nets.

In good weather the trip from Waipio to Waimanu may also be made by canoe. The latter landing is better than that at Waipio, as the surf is shorter. Between the two may be seen a spit of land, the result of a landslide occurring in 1911.

Waimanu is much like Waipio, though the flat land is less and the mountain sides higher. Rice was planted, but the fields have been abandoned owing to the difficulty in getting the product out. There are several fine waterfalls. The valley is gradually becoming depopulated, only a few Hawaiian families remaining there. A feature of interest lies in the fact that it is the only place in the islands where tapa making is still carried on, though at present only one old woman engages therein. The wauke trees, whence is secured the raw material, grow on a small tongue of land, named Laupahoeohoe, which projects into the sea





HILO WATERFALLS (Photo E. Moses)



a short distance north of Waimanu. It may be reached at low tide by walking and wading. Here the trail northward ends, owing to the precipitous country.

A medium sized platform heiau, named Helehiwa, stood on the south side of the valley, but houses were built on its site.

#### THE HAMAKUA DITCHES

The great Hamakua ditch system, consisting of a lower and an upper ditch, used to supply water for irrigation and fluming for the Hamakua plantations, affords one of the most splendid scenic attractions of the Islands, as the ditches are accompanied by trails which lead far into the mountain fastnesses, where there is a wealth of wild and impressive scenery. The ditches and trails are also interesting as splendid engineering feats.

THE LOWER DITCH reaches as far as the lands of the Paauilo plantation. It gathers its water from the four great valleys into which Waipio is split. These are, in order from Kukuihaele northward, WAIMA, KOIAWE, ALEKAHI and KAWAINUI. At each of these is an intake where the water is led into the ditch, or rather tunnel, for the entire mountain section is, with the exception of the few places where it has been necessary to cross gulches by means of flumes, an enclosed tunnel about nine miles long. The trail runs along the ridges where the tunnel cuts through. It leads to all the intakes, at each of which is a Japanese keeper's house, with a telephone. The trail often passes along precipices where the fall to the bottom of the valley is a couple of thousand feet sheer, and the rise the same distance straight up. It should not be traversed except on mountain horses or on foot. It begins a bit below the Waipio pali, or may be reached by a path through the cane fields starting at the ditch company headquarters. It is a fine stone paved trail, easily wide enough for a horse, and only its position provides the element of danger, which may be eliminated by care. It leads above the Hiilawe fall to the Kawainui intake, and between Waima and Koiawe a trail leads down into the Waipio valley. It is fairly steep at places, but can without difficulty be made on horseback, across several fords, and leads through the Waipio village to Kukuihaele. A conspicuous feature thereon is the grave of Thos. Kelly, a ditch employe who was drowned trying to cross a stream in flood time. From the end of the ditch trail to Kukuihaele either way is about eight miles.

THE UPPER HAMAKUA DITCH takes its water from the four gulches which feed the lower ditch, but at a much higher elevation. The trail is also a good one and presents some even grander mountain scenery, as well as some rare birdseye views of Waipio and the surrounding country. The trail begins where the ditch crosses Mud Lane, about six miles from Kukuihaele. It is good and absolutely safe as far as Waima. Here it passes along a steep precipice which even ditch employes prefer to pass



on foot, although the trail is very good. This section may be avoided by taking another trail which leads up to the ditch from Waimea, and which strikes the main trail at Koiawe, whence one may enjoy the rest of the trail, to Alekahi and Kawainui, horseback, in perfect safety. From the junction of the trails to Kawainui is about four miles, and to Waima about two miles.

## South Kohala



HIS district is probably the least important. The bulk thereof is occupied by the great Parker Ranch. The main town is WAIMEA, (Kamuela), which is situated on the tableland about 2600 ft. being the elevation. The village is a pretty one, and is the headquarters for the ranch. It has many pretty houses, and is known for its bracing climate. A road leads S. E. to Mana, formerly the ranch headquarters. A road runs N. into North Kohala, another due W. to Kawaihae and another S. E. into Kona. Waimea was in ancient days known for the fine stature of its men, and from among them Kamehameha secured the flower of his army. Several miles south of the village is the "Auwai o Kekua," a volcanic crack, which is supposed to be a ditch which the menhunes (brownies) built for the purpose of draining the water from the lake near the summit of Mauna Kea, but which they never completed. The legend is the only interesting thing about this crack. Near the center of the village is the Kamuela Hotel (Rates: \$3 a day, \$17 a week, special rates by the month).

The road from Waimea to KAWAIHAE is barren and monotonous. Kawaihae was at one time important in history. It was visited by Vancouver in 1793, when the first cattle were landed here. These were allowed to run wild, and they so multiplied that a few years afterwards when Kawaihae was a favorite calling point for whale ships, they were shot in great number and their salted meat sold to the ships. Kawaihae is often used as a port by Hamakua people, who prefer landing at this smooth place rather than risking the trip to Laupahoehoe, where at times it is impossible to land. The village is strung along a fine sand beach, and is beautified by a dense growth of algeroba and cocoanut trees, which, however extends only a few hundred yards from the beach. There is a Chinese hotel and restaurant. The Hawaii wireless station is at the north end of the village. Cattle and sheep are shipped in great number from Kawaihae.

PUUKOHOLA (whale hill) is the name of a heiau, one of the largest and most famous in the Islands, the fairly well preserved remains of which may be seen on an eminence south of and back of the village. It is reported to have been consecrated by Lono in about 1580, and to have been rebuilt by Kamehameha about 1791 and dedicated to his war god, Kaili. It has high and heavy walls, still showing traces of the interior arrangements, and having terraces towards the sea. It measures 224 by 100 feet.





KAMEHAMEHA STATUE, KOHALA (Photo E. Moses)

MAILEKINI is another heiau, just makai of Puukohola, about 270 by 65 feet in area. It consists of a low wall makai and a higher wall mauka. One Hawaiian story has it that Kamehameha set to work first on Mailekini, but was told by his high priest to build his heiau higher and overlooking the ocean, as thence he was to get great benefit. This is supposed to have predicted the arrival of the white men, who greatly aided the king in his subsequent campaigns. Kamehameha then went to work on Puukohola. On the shore makai thereof was killed Keoua, the great king of Kau, who was Kamehameha's main antagonist. He was killed in the act of leaping ashore, having come, at Kamehameha's invitation, to arrange a treaty. Whether his death was brought about by or against Kamehameha's orders is disputed. The bodies of the chief and those who were killed with him, were offered on the Puukohola altar, Keoua's remains having first been baked in an oven at the foot of the hili, as a last indignity.

From Kawaihae a trail runs to PUAKO, a small sugar plantation which grows cane by artificial irrigation. South thereof the trail leads on to Kona (See Kona).

#### NORTH KOHALA

This district is off the belt road, being entered by a branch road leading from Waimea. It branches off at the two-mile post, west of the village, just beyond the bridge, and is not readily distinguished, as it is overgrown with turf. Along about the first half of the journey are set mile stones, which are not altogether accurate, but serve fairly well. These bear U. S. bench marks showing the elevations. The road passes through a ranch country affording a magnificent view of the three great mountains of Hawaii, Mauna Kea, Mauna Loa and Hualalai, in a row behind, with the Waimea plains in the foreground. After passing Kahua, on the east, the road passes several small farm holdings, when it forks, one road following the telephone line and the main road going to the makai side thereof. They run together further down. The road reaches an elevation of over 3,500 feet, whence it slopes both ways, towards Waimea and North Kohala. On the makai side of the main road a road branches off to the Puuhue ranch house, whence a road branches off to Mahukona. After the joining of the roads, one travels along the main road straight past several plantation and homestead roads of no interest, until one reaches the crossing of the main Kohala road, which runs from one end of the settled part of the district to the other. To the right, a short distance from this crossing, is the KOHALA CLUB, a hotel, where one can obtain rooms and board (Rates: \$2.50 a day. If more than a week, \$2 a day. Special rates for longer stays). It also operates a garage and livery stable.

From the Kohala Club, on the west, the main road leads to KAPAAU, where the courthouse stands. Here stands a statue





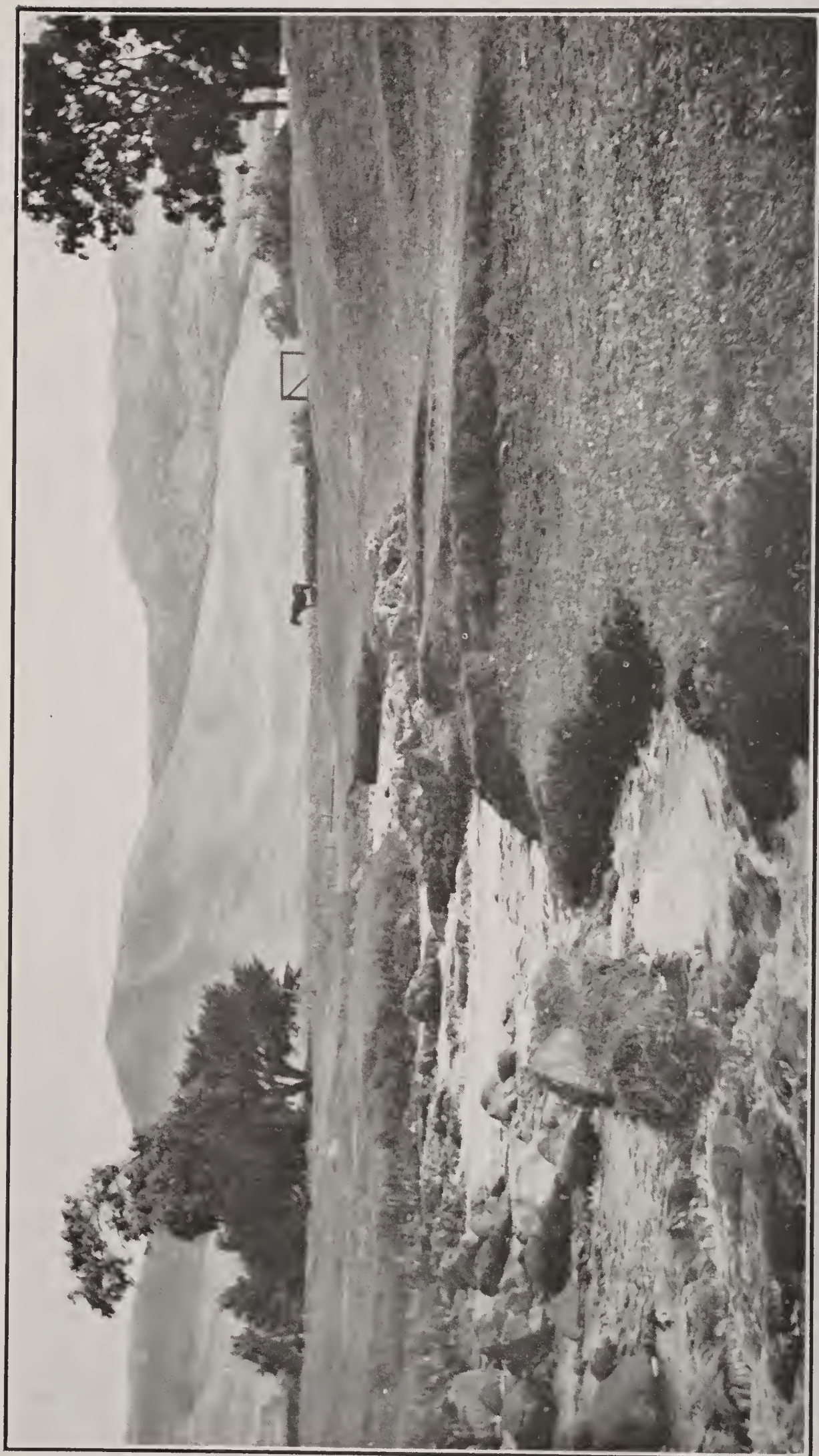
KAWAIIHAE

of Kamehameha, who was born in the district. It is exactly the same as the one which stands in front of the courthouse in Honolulu, with the exception that the former is mounted on a plainer pedestal, and is flanked by two gilded tabu sticks. This statue was originally lost in the sea, but was later on recovered by divers.

Further on a road, with Dr. Bond's sign-post, leads to the Kohala seminary, a boarding school for girls. Here a great flume, with a trestle, crosses the road, and a road leads to the Kohala Mill Co. mill. The main road is nearly all the way shaded by large trees, standing on both sides. It passes through the pretty Wainaia gulch and then, by a cement culvert, across the HALAWA gulch. A historic rock is mounted on the cement rail of the bridge, on the east side, mauka, where it runs into the side of the gulch. According to the Hawaiians, this stone was a kuula (fish god), belonging to Kamehameha. It stood near Kapanāia, a bathing place on the beach, whence Kamehameha once carried it far up mauka into what is now a cane field. Thence it was taken a few years ago by road workers and placed on the bridge.

A road leads mauka to the Halawa mill, and, going east, the main road passes through the village, through the Walaohia and Puwaiole gulches, both pretty and populated; through the pretty MAKAPALA village, through the gulch by that same name, and to NIULII. Hence one branch leads to the Niulii mill, where it ends. The other, striking mauka at Kimo Pake's store, leads through cane fields to the POLOLU valley, where rice is planted and where a few Hawaiians live. It is very pretty, with a fine sand beach and high, steep mountain sides. Near the beach are some tall dunes, covered with dry grass, which are used by the children as papa holua, i. e., sleighing places, where they coast down the slippery grass at a great rate of speed, affording a good opportunity of seeing how this ancient Hawaiian sport was carried on. The trail strikes S. E., zigzagging up the mountain side, and passes through the Honokane-nui, Honokane-iki and Awini gulches, where the government trail ends. On the Niulii side of Pololu, the LOWER KOHALA DITCH trail extends, at a higher elevation than the government trail makai, to Awini, where is the ditch keeper's camp. (It is possible to make the round trip out by government and home by ditch trail, or vice versa.) From Awini the ditch trail continues for miles through beautiful mountain country. It is the best known of the Hawaii ditch trails. From Awini to Waimanu, the next settlement to the south (See Hamakua) it is possible to go only by canoe, or by walking and swimming along the precipitous cliffs which separate these valleys. Along this coast is a place where the Hawaiians follow a curious method to ascertain whether there are sharks about. They throw into the sea sections of the stalk of a ti leaf. If they can see it plainly as it sinks through the water, the swimming is safe. If, on the other hand, it disappears in darkness, this is supposed to be the shadow of the shark, and one must not venture in.





WAIMEA



The beach line from Niuli striking back westwards is very pretty and interesting, but the trails along the cliffs, with cane fields mauka and puhalala trees makai, are not easy to ride over and cannot be found without a guide. They lead to several beautiful beaches. Nearest Niuli is the KEOKKEA beach, a favorite bathing and picnicking ground, where was formerly a schooner landing. On a knoll, on the west side hereof, may be found the remnants of a stone wall. This is a part of the ruins of the great Kuapalaha heiau. A house was built on the ruins, but it decayed, and now only the stone wall remains. The Hawaiians say that Kamehameha, who during part of his life lived at Halawa, his family estate, occasionally had large pieces of public work done, both here and at Niuli, work on this heiau being among these. It was originally built from stones from the Pololu beach, these being passed from hand to hand by a line of men extending from the beach to the temple. Another story has it that two women landed on one of the beaches east of this heiau and went on foot to it. It was at the time tabu for any one to approach it in the morning when their shadow would fall on it. In spite of warnings, the women insisted on doing so. They were apprehended and thrown to their death over the cliff. Under the cliff is a cave into which the sea enters at very high tides. It was used by the ancients as a place of burial. It is possible to penetrate into it about a hundred yards. It must have been deeper, but fallen rocks block further ingress.

PAOKALANI is the name of a peculiar hole on the west side of the heiau, about a quarter mile therefrom, where a break in the puhalala thicket opens from the trail along the edge of the cane fields. When Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) died, a heavy thunder storm occurred. The following morning the Hawaiians found this hole formed at the edge of the cliff. It is a very large one, and the sea enters it at the bottom. Several years ago the wall nearest the sea fell in, but it still forms a peculiar chasm. Care should be exercised in approaching, as the edges may crumble in wet weather.

Further eastwards is KAPANAI, a beautiful bay, which is used as a steamer landing on the rare occasions when a southerly storm makes Mahukona too rough. On the land side is a fine beach, where stand a number of grass houses which are used by fishermen. On both sides thereof rise cliffs which guard the entrance and make a fine picture.

Mauka of Niuli one may see a tunnel, one of Kamehameha's public works. It is still used for leading water into the taro patches.

Passing west from the Kohala Club the road passes the road leading makai to the Union mill, this being a continuation of the main road leading into the district from Waimea. Continuing west the main road passes the old Hawi mill, and the Hawi garage. Thence the road passes through cane fields and pasture lands until, at a point between two hills, just after sight can

be had of the ocean directly westwards, a fork is encountered. The southerly branch leads past the ancient sugar mill, which was the first built on this island, and on to MAHUKONA, which is the shipping point for the entire district, hence a railroad runs throughout the district, but it carries no regular passenger traffic. The north fork leads to HONOIPU, a small village where was a wire landing, whence sugar from Hawi mill was shipped. Hence a road leads N. E. along the beach, past a number of abandoned houses and through some fine grass land, past the Mookini heiau and the Hoca mill, whence it runs mauka to join the main road.

The MOOKINI heiau is very famous and possibly the best preserved of the Hawaii temples. It is impossible to miss it, as the great pile lies only a couple of hundred yards from the road, right where a wire fence, with a gate, crosses the road. This fence runs into the east wall of the heiau. It is about 270 feet long and 130 feet wide, with high and solid walls, and with the interior ground plan well preserved. It is said to have been built by Paao, the great high priest who headed the most important of the ancient immigrations from Samoa. He came from the island of Upolu, and introduced the use of certain new insignia of the tabu and changed the shape and arrangements of the heiaus. According to the tradition, this heiau was built (like that of Kuapalaha) from stones passed from hand to hand by a line of men from Pololu beach through the entire district. Inside the main wall, in the two east corners, are two deep wells built of rock, which played an important part in the sacrifice ritual. A stone walk and terrace leads to the mauka one. The entrance faces Honoipu, and there are several wings on the west side. In front of the heiau, on the sea side, is a great, reddish stone, which is pointed out as the place where the sacrificial victims were killed.

The two trips, east from Kohala Club to Niuli and on to Pololu, and west, to Honoipu and back by the beach road, past Mookini, and past Hoca back to the main road, furnish the best way of seeing the most interesting parts of the district proper.

The UPPER KOHALA DITCH trail is another of the mountain trails which lead into the gulch and peak wilderness which it would be otherwise almost impossible to penetrate. This trail is particularly beautiful, but, in spite of the fact that it is absolutely safe, running some little distance from the edge of the bluffs, it has so far been but little visited. It begins at Puuhue (about seven miles from the Kohala Club) and passes through some fine pasture country, then through woodland pasture into the heart of the high elevations (about 4,000 feet) along the upper reaches of the several branch valleys into which the Honokane valley divides itself. It is about twelve miles from Puuhue to the main ditch camp, whence the trail runs several miles further south, along the Kohala mountain ridge.

A trail runs along the beach from Kawaihae to Mahukona, but it is a very rough one.



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A trail runs along the beach from Kawaihae to Mahukona, but it is a very rough one.

# Kona



THE DISTRICT of Kona is in many ways a famous one in the Islands. Parts thereof are very fertile and its climate is famous. It played an important part in history as the scene of many battles and other historic events and as the residence of famous one in the Islands. Parts thereof are very fertile from North to South, the coast section, running several miles above the beach, being covered with ancient lava flows, most of them barren, but interrupted along the beach by more or less fertile patches, where the warmth has induced a luxuriant growth of cocoanuts and other tropical trees. These places are the sites of numerous villages, and form one of the most beautiful and interesting parts of the Islands. The upper strip is very fertile, to a great extent still covered with forest. While Kona compares rather poorly in industrial importance with other districts, it has of late years become the seat for several rapidly developing industries, such as cane, tobacco and pineapples, while the main industry, coffee, flourishes intensely.

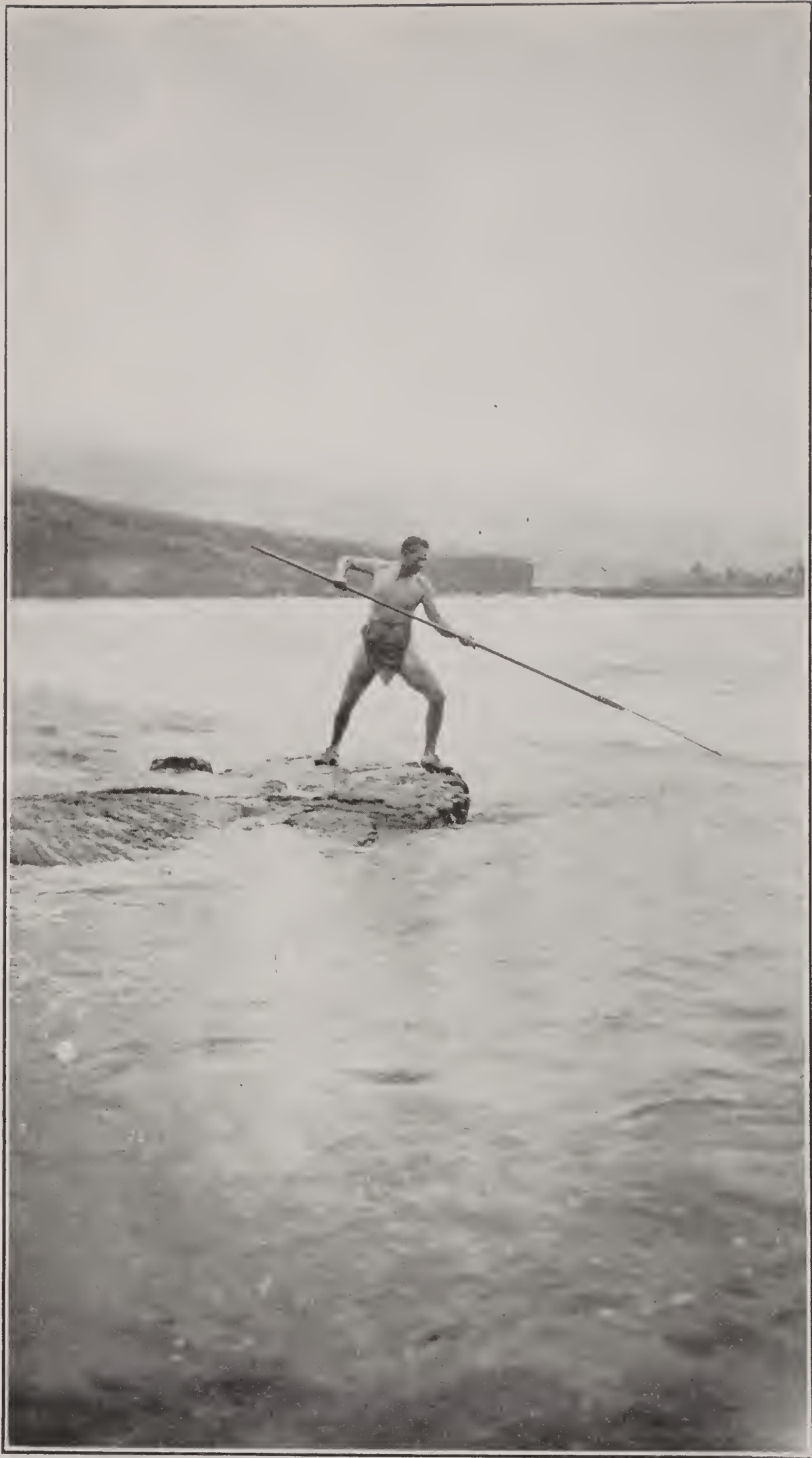
An excellent road runs through the upper section throughout the entire district, while a trail runs along the beach, interrupted only in a few places, where it becomes necessary to go to the mauka road to make progress. There are numerous villages along both the road and the trail, and many roads and trails connect the two.

## THE UPPER ROAD.

The upper road is a section of the belt road, running North to Waimea, in Kohala, and South to Waiohinu, in Kau. Coming from the North the first village is PUUANAHULU, a small, poor village, situated on a red dirt ridge, formed by a great mud flow, with gates crossing the road at each end. In this neighborhood are to be found rock carvings. Throughout this section the country is very dry and barren, and is used mainly for ranch purposes. The cattle for months see no water and no food other than prickly pear, which they have learned to devour in spite of the spines. It serves for both food and drink.

A few hundred yards South of the settlement an excellent road leads mauka to PUUWAAWAA, the headquarters of the ranch by that name. On the makai side of the government road a trail leads to KIHOLLO, the ranch's shipping point. Here the lava flows are covered with vegetation, and some of the more uncommon varieties of trees are seen, notably the wiliwili, a gnarled,





KONA FISHERMAN (Photo Gurrey)

thickset tree, with a peculiar yellow trunk which makes it easy to recognize, and a yellow flower, reminding of that of the poinciana regia. The wood is prized by the Hawaiians and is used for canoe outriggers, floats, etc.

Several lava flows are crossed, and, like all such flows in the dry regions, they look far more recent than much later flows in the wet districts, where the rain has induced a much more rapid growth. About one of these is told the following legend:

In a grass house lived two sisters, one a believer in the ancient gods and the other a scoffer. An emissary from Pele, possibly Pele herself, visited the house in the guise of a bearded old man. He was badly treated by the scoffer, but was well cared for by the other girl. In the evening he told the latter to sleep at the North end of the house. The other girl slept at the South end. That night the flow came down and swept away the South end of the house, destroying the girl who slept there, while the North end, and the girl who slept there, remained unhurt.

Another flow destroyed part of the Kiholo village and a great fish pond there. The flows have assumed many fantastic shapes.

HUEHUE is a ranch headquarters, the second house reached South of the lava flows. Just mauka thereof is a hill, rising above the slope of the Hualalai base on which the ranch is located. A legend has it that the menchunes (Hawaiian brownies) wished to carry off the top thereof with a view of placing it on top of the bleak lava hill which rises abruptly above the flow makai of Huehue. The coming of daylight prevented them from carrying out their plan, but a furrow around the hill top is pointed out as evidence of their work, and until recently kauwila sticks, stuck along this furrow, were to be seen, which, said the Hawaiians, were to have been used as means for carrying the hill top.

From Huehue southward the road passes through fertile lands, dotted with prosperous homes of Hawaiians, and some Japanese, planters of coffee and other crops. The first road on the makai side, bending northward, leads to the KOHANAIKI village, an inland settlement without much interest. Further South the road passes through the upper HONOKAHAU village (throughout the district many villages on the beach and on the upper road have the same name), through HOLUALOA, one of the most important settlements, whence the North road to Kailua begins. Further south another road leads to Kailua (the middle road), and still further south, beyond the KAHALUU (upper) village, is the south road to Kailua. All three are good. The upper road passes through numerous other villages, populated by whites, Hawaiians and Japanese, and, mainly in the south end of the district, also by Koreans and Filipinos, most of whom are engaged in coffee and tobacco planting. Some awa is also being planted in recent years. The villages run into each other, so it is difficult to say where one ends and another begins. South of Kahaluu are KAINALIU, (whence a trail leads to the makai village of the same name), KONAWAENA and KELAKE-





MILOLII (Photo Gurrey)



KUA villages, forming the central part of Kona. At the former is situated the Weeks garage (livery), at Konowaena is a branch of the First Bank of Hilo, and the Yates garage (livery), and at Kealakekua the upper mill of the Captain Cook Coffee Co., a lower mill which handles both coffee and pineapples being situated makai on the road leading to Napoopoo. At Konawaena is also Miss Paris' hotel (Rates: \$3 a day).

Makai hereof a good trail leads to Kaawaloa and a road to Napoopoo. Further south another road leads to Napoopoo, and still further south lie KEEI and HONAUNAU, which is connected with the lower village by a trail. Still further south comes KEOKEA, the headquarters of a tobacco company, with great barns on both sides of the road. A good road runs from Keokea to Napoopoo.

From Keokea southward the road traverses wooded and sparsely settled country to PAPA, a small village, whence a road leads to Hoopuloa. Further south a trail leads to Hoopuloa (it is shorter than the main road, but poor). Hence the road strikes southward to Kau, passing on the mauka side a couple of trails leading to the HONOMALINO ranch, and makai trails leading to the beach villages (unimportant). It passes only a few Hawaiian houses before it reaches the Kau boundary, but runs through a lava country, some of which is covered with forest and other parts barren.

#### KONA BEACH TRAIL.

From Kawaihae (Kohala) a trail runs along the beach past Puako (Kohala), across barren lava to KIHOLLO, which, according to some, is the burial place of Kamehameha the Great. This is a cattle shipping point and small fishing village. It passes MAKALAWAENA, a small village, connected by trail with the upper road. Here Kamehameha is said to have built the "Hale o Hiu" temple, where offerings were made to get fish to come in.

The trail continues to KAILUA, the main town of Kona, where is situated the circuit courthouse, a branch of Hackfeld & Co., a sisal mill, a coffee mill and many places of historic interest.

Right under the wharf is a rock which is pointed out as the place where the first missionaries landed in 1820. A short distance from the landing lies an old, imposing stone church, one of the most famous in the Islands, bearing an explanatory memorial tablet. A heiau, near the old palace, furnished the stones for its construction.

Makai of the wharf are extensive remains of an old Hawaiian fort, with immensely thick walls, containing holes resembling gun embrasures, though these were built before the use of cannon was known in Hawaii. Between this and the wharf is pointed out the site of the house where the great Kamehameha died in 1819. A Hawaiian story has it that when he was dying he sent





KONA FISHERMAN (Photo Gurrey)

for a retainer, asking him where he would conceal his remains. The retainer mentioned Kaloko, but the king objected. Another retainer, from Kohala, named Hoolulu, was sent for. He named the Luahinewai pond, near Kiholo, where a cave mouth opened under the water. Kamehameha ordered him to take his body there (though it is more commonly said that he was buried near Kaloko). When the king died, Hoolulu went to Kailua in a big canoe, killing all the fishermen whom he met on the way, except one, who somewhat resembled the king. On landing at Kailua he killed this man, and by a ruse managed to substitute his body for that of the king, which he took to Luahinewai, again killing all the men he met, in order to preserve the secret of the hiding place.

The old "palace" occupies a prominent place near the beach. On the premises is a small bathing pool, named Kiope, after a woman whose body was turned into stone by Pele. The petrified image can be seen under the water makai of the pond.

South of the palace a road leads mauka past the old stone house occupied by the early missionaries, now a ruin lying in the midst of a thicket of cactus and algeroba. A few hundred feet mauka thereof is the entrance to the great Laniakea cave, which was in ancient days a famous place of refuge. Two entrances are visible, the makai one being that to the more important cave. One may walk along it for about fifteen minutes, through a passage which often reaches a considerable height. Only in two places is it so narrow that progress is difficult, though the Hawaiians tell of an ancient chiefess of such generous proportions that she was stuck by the hips when trying to make her way through. The cave runs into a deep subterranean pool of very cold water, and further progress can be made only by swimming through an aperture in the makai end, when one may enter an inner cave, which is said to lead to the sea.

Some distance from the beach may be seen the great Kuakini wall, which was built by the ancients to divide the makai and the mauka lands. It is said to have been used as a path, used by the chiefs' runners, as it extends throughout the entire district.

At Kailua lodging can be had at Ako's and Kaelemakule's and at other houses at varied rates. Meals can be had at Ah Lap's up to \$0.50 each and at other restaurants. Kaelemakule Jr. owns a quite interesting little museum of Hawaiian curios.

#### NORTH OF KAILUA.

From the trail running north towards Makalawaena a side trail runs makai to the HONOKAHAU village, which consists of about a dozen houses by the beach. Here is a large cement pan, formerly used for the manufacture of salt from sea water, north of which are some rock drawings. Makai thereof, by a couple of cocoanut stumps, are the scant remains of a heiau, "Hale o Kane." Directly in front of the houses are some ex-





SOUTH KONA SCENE (Photo Gurrey)

cellent specimens of the *papa konane*, or checker boards used by the ancient Hawaiians. This was quite a complicated game, played with black and white pebbles on a board carved on flat *pahoehoe* rocks.

Still further north lies Kaloko, a great fishpond, where there is only one house. Near here, according to some stories, Kamehameha is buried.

From the point where the Honokahau trail leaves Kailua a poor trail leads makai over the lava to the lighthouse. Hence it continues along the beach for a couple of miles. After passing several old stone mausoleums, the trail passes an abandoned grass house where is a stone wall, the remnants of the heiau Keohuulu. Still further north is a cocoanut grove, where there were several heiaus, notably that of Palihiole. There were several *kuulas* here, one particularly powerful one, the idol of which is still remembered as having been in a fair state of preservation, only one arm missing, when a Christian priest took it from the cave where it was kept. Since then, say the inhabitants, the fishing became comparatively poor. In the grove are two cocoanut stumps which served as gallows for the first execution conducted by hanging in Hawaii. A chief, Kekuaokahaku, was the victim. Beyond the main grove are a few isolated trees near the edge of the flow. Here was the heiau Pauai, and here the trail ends.

#### BEACH TRAIL SOUTH OF KAILUA.

A wide trail leads south from Kailua, passing through a pretty stretch of country, near the beach, and through many villages. In the past there were many heiaus here. The villages are, in order north to south, KAHULUI, KAUMALUMALU (where the Judd road begins. See mountains), PAHOEHOE and LAALOA. Further south still is KAHALUU, a particularly interesting and possibly the most beautiful village in Kona. On a flat makai of the village are the remnants of the Hapaialii heiau, built by Kamehameha after the battle of Mokuohai, about 1782. Opposite stands the *puuhonua* Keeku, the ruins measuring 170x130, also said to be one of Kamehameha's works. Between them are a number of excellent stone pictures, which are washed by the sea at high tide. Here Kamalalamalu, a Maui chief, was killed, and his picture is carved on a rock, as well as that of a dog (or pig) which was placed, together with his body. About half a mile mauka is a great burial cave, still in use, where are buried hundreds of bodies, including that of a white man, whose identity is unknown to this day. A subterranean passage runs from mauka of the main road all the way to the sea. It was used in ancient days as a place of refuge in war times. It also extends mauka of the road. The Nahale beach home, the most prominent in the village, stands where formerly stood a stone house, which contained the bones of various chiefs, which were later on removed. Part of the walls of the Paoumi heiau are still standing about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile mauka of the village.





NAPOOPOO, KEALAKEKUA BAY

KEAUHOU is the next village south of Kahaluu. It is a steamer landing and is of particular interest. It was the birth-place of Kamehameha the Third, the place of his birth being shown as a big rock immediately mauka of the big monkeypod stump about 200 feet south of the wharf. The king lived, in childhood, where the White house now stands makai of the stone mentioned. It was tabu for the people to walk on the cliff above the house in the morning, when their shadows would fall on the house. Those who wanted to cross, had to swim. Mauka of the village is seen the most famous papa holua in the Islands, a wide road-like stretch, which was laid with grass steeped in kukuinut oil so as to allow the prince and his friends to coast down in their sleighs constructed for the purpose. At the end of the slide was a lanai, where the prince and his friends would don malos and go with their surfboards far out to sea, where the surf would carry them right to the prince's house. Here are also the remnants of the heiau Makole-a. A short distance further south stood the heiau Puu-o-Kaloa. The Hawaiians still look for a dumbbell-shaped cloud to connect it with the heiau of Keeku (See Kahaluu), which is a certain sign of rain. When it appears it is a good time to plant. In harvest time, when improvident ones would beg for food, the proverbial answer was "Where were you when the cloud laid its hands on Puu-o-Kaloa and Keeku?" South of Keauhou lies KUAMOO, famous as the site of the great battle where the rebel chief Kekuaokalani, who opposed the abolition of the tabu system, fought in 1819, Queen Kaahumanu's army. He was killed, after a sanguinary battle, and with him fell his heroic wife, Manono, who had fought by his side. The graves of the slain are still to be seen. On the site stands a small village, with a windmill. Further south still is the KAINALIU village, whence a trail leads mauka to the main road. In 1864 a fanatic, named Kaona, who claimed to be a prophet, gathered a large following, and at this place he killed the sheriff, Neville, whose grave is here. He was captured by a body of troops. The village is quite pretty and contains several grass houses. On the south point of the bay is the Puu-o-Moha heiau. The trail runs on south to Kaa-waloa, where a steep cliff prevents further progress along the beach. A good trail leads to the mauka road.

KAAWALOA is famous in history as the place where Captain Cook met his death. A monument marks the spot near which he fell.

Kaawaloa is also noted as a very famous burial place, the precipitous cliff facing the ocean being honeycombed with caves, in which were deposited the bodies of chiefs, on one side, and of commoners on the other. In spite of the depredations committed recently by visiting sailors, many bodies remain, in a mummified state, wrapped in tapa cloth and with implements laid with them. One of the caves (unknown) is reported to contain numerous bars of gold (according to the natives they looked like bars of soap), supposed to have been deposited there from a pirate ship





KEEL, KONA

which anchored in the bay after a piratical cruise along the South American coast.

NAPOOPOO is the village on the south side of the bay, which is a large and very deep one, affording a fine anchorage. It is a regular steamer landing, and the village is quite a large and important one, with the largest store in South Kona. At the north end of the village is one of the very finest sand bathing beaches on the island. Just mauka thereof is a pond, at the south end of which stand the remains of the heiau Hikiau, where Captain Cook participated in the ceremonies. Mauka of this is a smaller heiau, Helehelekalani, where Opukahaia, the first Hawaiian Christian, was trained for the priesthood.

KEEI village is a pretty spot on the beach, about a mile south of Napoopoo. Here are several papa konane (chess boards), but most of them are poorly preserved. Directly south thereof, on the lava, between this village and Kepu, where there is a coconut grove, was the great battle of MOKUOHAI, in about 1782, where a chief, named Kiwalao, was killed after a great fight. His remains were taken to Napoopoo and baked (a last indignity) at Paokalani, where the oven is still shown.

HONAUNAU, the next village south, lies by a great bay, but the village has become non-important. It is entirely Hawaiian. Here stands the famous HALE O KEAWE, the best known of Hawaiian places of refuge and temples. It is a solid mass of stones ten feet high and 128 x 64 feet in area. The stone enclosure measures 715 x 404, its walls being 15 feet thick and 12 feet high. The first coconut tree mauka of the heiau is named Kaahumanu. The stone terrace mauka thereof was the site of the house of the priests, named Hale o Lono. Makai of the tree was the Hale o Keawe proper, where the high chiefs lived. Traces can still be seen of a vault under the stone floor, where were deposited the bones of high chiefs. Makai thereof was a sacred place for prayers, which was very tabu. The place of refuge proper, Alcalea, is the great structure south. On the north side of its wall is Keoua's Stone, a gigantic, long rock, which is said to have been the measure of the stature of that famous chief. On the south side is Kaahumanu's Stone, a large rock, set on some smaller ones. It is related that this queen was at Kailua, when she heard that her husband, Kamehameha, was visiting a woman who lived in the village by the great cliff south of Honaunau. She swam from Kailua to Kaawaloa, where she rested, then swimming on to Honaunau, where she arrived at dark with a single retainer. She hid under this rock, and the following morning, when her absence was noted, a search was made for her, in the course of which 500 houses were burned. Finally a dog located the two women under the stone, and there was great rejoicing. Behind this rock is a stairway leading to the top of the puuhonua. South of the stone is a good papa konane.

A fair trail leads through KEALIA, a pretty village which is practically a suburb to HOOKENA, a steamer landing place,





HOOKENA (Photo Gurrey)

which was once a village of much importance, but which is now being abandoned by the population, which is Hawaiian. Near the wharf was a place famous in ancient days for the playing of a game with pupu shells. In the great cliff south of the village are several caves, some of them still floored with sand, where tapa makers plied their trade. A very poor trail leads makai of this cliff to the KALAHIKI village, a small settlement on the south side of the bay, which may also be reached by a better trail on top of the bluff. Here are traces of a four terrace heiau. Beyond this there is no practicable trail leading south. There are a few very small fishing villages, Alae, Alike and Papa, which are reached by poor trails from the mauka road. It is necessary to travel from Hookena mauka to the main road, to Papa, and thence by either road or trail to HOOPULOA, the last steamship landing in Kona. This is another village which is dwindling in population, only a few Hawaiians and a couple of Chinese storekeepers remaining. A fair road leads across a barren a-a flow to MILOLII, the largest and best specimen of an exclusively Hawaiian village on the Island, which is seldom visited. It is splendidly situated by a sand beach, the sea coming right up to the yard walls, and is inhabited by a rather large population of Hawaiians, who prosper through the fishing which is almost phenomenally good. A fair trail leads south to HONOMALINO, where there are no houses, but a splendid sand beach, where turtle abound. The trail leads south, along the beach, to the OKOE landing, where there is only one house, and to KAPUA, used as a cattle shipping point, where there are two houses. Just south of this is AHOLE, where there is a perfect papa holua, about 400 to 500 feet long, appearing as if it had been built but yesterday. A few hundred yards south is KAUPU, where there are a few grass houses, and south of this, until Kau is reached, there are only a few widely scattered houses, used only occasionally for fishing. This region is seldom visited. Its chief points of interest are the remains of a heiau, mauka of the Catholic church at Milolii, some fine papa konane at the south end of the same village, a well preserved kuula (still used) where fishermen offer offerings of fruit to insure a good catch, by the beach south of Milolii, where the Honomalino ranch fence crosses the trail; while all along the trail are smaller kuulas, and at many points the foundations of villages, where old implements may still be found.





WAIOHINU HOTEL (Photo Gurrey)



# Kau

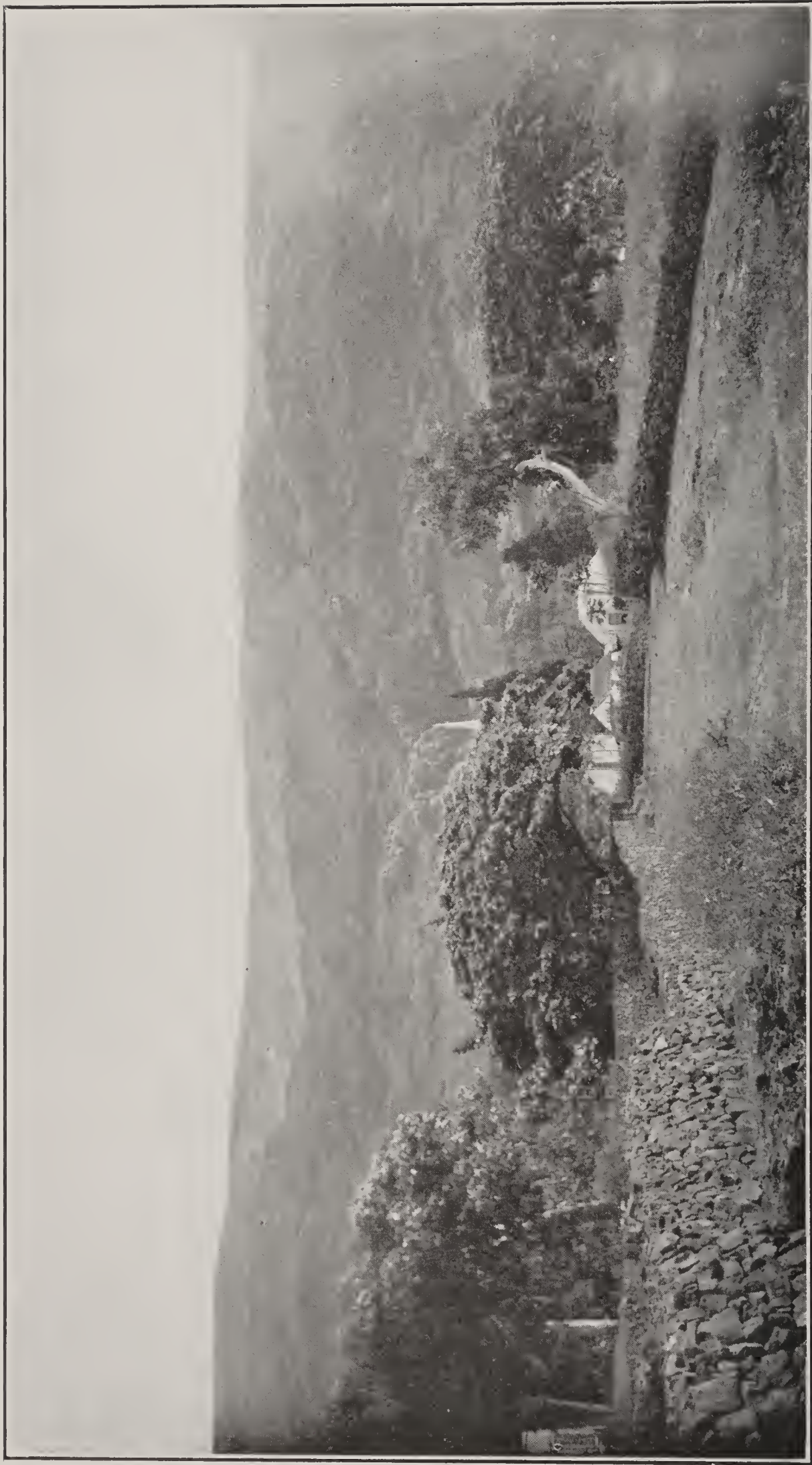


DESERTS separate Kau on the N. E., from Puna, and on the N. W. from Kona. At each end is an extensive cattle ranch, and the rest of the district is divided between two sugar plantations. There are two landings, one for each end of the district, and most of the section makai of the government road, which runs throughout the district, is barren.

Leaving the Volcano House (which is near the Kau E. boundary) the road traverses a sandy plain, on the N. side of the crater, and enters a section of excellent road, which is in the course of construction by a gang of prisoners, whose camp lies on the mauka side of the road. About five miles from the Volcano House the road strikes through about five miles of barren a-a flow, which is good road. In about the middle of this section is a water tank. A short distance beyond it is a gate and a ranch employe's house, the last habitation, near the road, until Pahala is reached. The old Halfway House (Dolway's) was about thirteen miles from the V. H. The ruins of a water tank and a couple of cypress trees now only mark the place. This section is covered with sparse forest. Westward of this lie grassy plains, and about eighteen miles from the V. H. the road passes the main gate leading to the KAPAPALA ranch house. PAHALA is the first village reached. It lies inland, and is the headquarters for the Hawaiian Agricultural Co., the main camp, manager's residence and mill being located there, as well as a branch of the Volcano Stables Co. and a Chinese hotel (Leo Y. Anima. Rates: lodging, 75 cents a day. Meals, 50 cents each). Here begins the settled part of Kau, and the road runs through cane fields, interrupted by stretches of lava flow, until Waiohinu is reached. West of Pahala is also this plantation's sisal plantation and sisal mill, the most extensive on this Island. Mauka of the road is seen a fertile cane field growing on a mud flow at a 1200 foot elevation. This mud flow was originally a mass of marshy clay which, in 1868, was detached by an earthquake from the bluff at the head of the valley. In a few minutes it swept down three miles in a stream half a mile wide and 30 feet deep. Immediately afterward a tremendous tidal wave swept the entire coast of Kau, and Kilauea emptied itself of its lava through underground fissures towards the S. W.

On the makai side a green gate opens to the road leading makai to Punaluu, with its large warehouses and palm trees. West thereof is a church on a hill, which may be easily seen from the upper road, and just west of this again is Ninole village (for these see "makai trail").





WAOHINU VILLAGE (Photo Gurrey)

Going west again, the road passes through HILEA, a small village. The road forks here, the branches meeting on the west side of the village. The makai branch is the best. The mauka one passes through the village, where there is a large water trough. Mauka of Hilea, in the cane field, is the Puu o Makanau heiau. According to the kamaainas, a certain chief, who was noted for the hard work which he imposed on his people, ordered these to bring up to the heiau a big tree, from which he intended to fashion an idol. The task angered the people, and they claimed that it could not be done, unless they dragged with a rope from above, while the punaheles (sub-chiefs, who acted in this case as overseers) pushed the tree from below. This was accordingly done, when the people, as they had planned, suddenly let go the rope, and the tree rolled back, crushing the punaheles. The floor of this heiau was, according to the tradition, covered with small stones from the beach of Ninole (see Ninole) which were passed from the beach to the heiau from hand to hand by a line of men extending from the beach to the heiau.

Further west lies HONUAPO, near the beach. This is the landing for West Kau. Here is also the mill of the Hutchinson Plantation Co. and a large plantation camp. Hence the road strikes mauka again, passing through NAALEHU, where is the office of the plantation, the main store and the manager's residence, as well as the old mill, which has now been abandoned. Hence a road strikes mauka to the Kaunamano homesteads.

A couple of miles further west lies WAIOHINU, the main town of Kau, an exceedingly pretty village, nestling in a corner of the mountain range. It was in the past a very important and populous town, but it is falling into decay, and the population is dwindling. Hence another trail leads mauka, and eastward, to the Kaunamano homesteads. In Waiohinu is situated a branch of the Volcano Stables Co., the courthouse, and the Becker Hotel (Rates: \$3 a day). West of Waiohinu the main road passes a number of small cattle raisers' homes, and finally strikes through the vast lands of the great Kahuku ranch to Kona. The ranch house is a short distance makai of the road, and is the last habitation. The only breaks are a water tank (generally containing but little, and bad, water) and, further west, an abandoned sheep station. Most of the land is barren, and several recent flows are crossed, which support not the slightest growth. Two main branches of the 1907 flow cross the road. It broke out at an elevation of about 12,000 feet and crossed the road after two days, traveling first as pahoehoe at a rate at times of seven miles an hour, later, as a-a, in a gigantic mass, at about 30 feet an hour.

#### MAKAI OF THE ROAD.

Near PUNALUU, which is the landing for East Kau, where a few houses are prettily located among cocoanut trees, are the remains of a couple of heiaus, Punaluunui, once a very exten-





IN WAIOHINU (Photo Gurrey)



sive structure; and Kaneelele, an important temple, said to have been connected in its workings with the great Wahaula heiau, in Puna. Hence a trail runs westward, along the beach, until, within less than a mile, the beaches of Wailau, Koloa and Ninole, with a few houses, all within a few hundred yards, are encountered. The black, smooth pebbles found here are famous throughout the Islands on account of their supposed power of self-propagation. The Hawaiians distinguish between male and female stones, the latter having smaller pebbles enclosed in their cavities. These smaller ones, according to the persistent belief, become detached from the parent stone, and later on grow to full size and in their turn give birth to pebbles. Here is also a large fresh-water spring. The trail continues westward, past some straggling grass houses and the village of Kaalaiki, to Honuapo. It crosses two lava flows, and is, even on horseback, a rough trail.

A short distance east of Waiohinu a fair road strikes makai, leading to KAALUALU, at one time the landing for West Kau, but now consisting merely of a shallow inlet, where is the Kaalualu ranch house and a few houses. It is an unprepossessing spot, visited mainly on account of the good plover shooting. The legend has it that an ancient chief, named Puukoihala, ordered the people of Kau to bring a big hookupu (offering of food, etc.) to Kapua, on the S. Kona beach. They went along the beach, with great bundles of food, but on arriving at Kapua they were told that the chief had gone in a canoe to Kailikii, back towards Kau. They retraced their steps, but on arriving there were told that the chief had continued back to Waiohukini. Again they went on back, but were told to follow him to Kalae, and thence again to Kaalualu. Here they were told to follow him to Waiohinu, but their patience was exhausted. They went swimming, ate the hookupu food, and placed stones in its place inside the ti leaf wrapping and the calabashes which had contained it. Finally the chief came from Waiohinu, and enquired, angrily: "Where is the food?" They answered: "Here is your food," and threw the stone bundles at him, killing him.

A very rough trail leads eastward from Kaalualu towards Honuapo, passing a small fishing place, KAMILO, known as "Kamilo-paekanaka," from the word pae, i. e., to float ashore. It derived its name from the fact that the bodies of men who had been slain and thrown over the cliffs along the coast, would generally float into the inlet by the village. It was also famous as the place where love messages from Puna and the country in that direction could be picked up, the Puna affinity sending his, or her, message in the shape of a hala or maile lei enclosed in a calabash, which would float ashore here.

From Kaalualu a trail leads to South Point, the most southerly point on the Islands. Here is a lighthouse, east of which is the "ilio o Lono," a rock resembling a dog, which is said to be the remains of a Kauai chief, who came to Kau, looking for trouble.





MAT WEAVERS (Photo Gurrey)

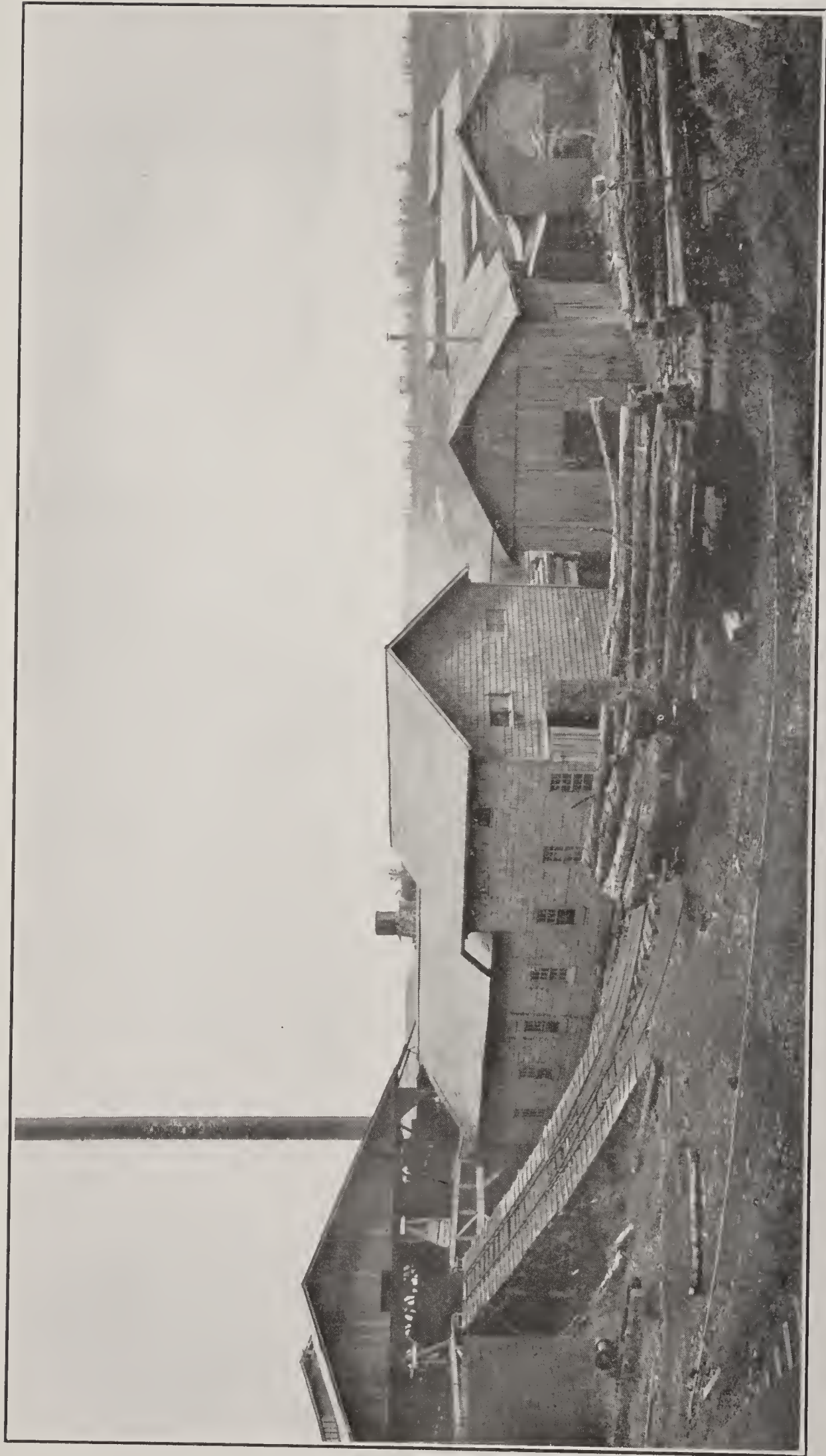
and who was turned into this rock. Here are also the remains of a *kuula*, a famous fishermen's temple. Beyond Kāalualu and as far as the Kahuku ranch house is a splendid grassy plain. This may also be reached by a road leading makai from Waiohinu, on the east side of the court house, which passes through the Waiomao homesteads, beyond which a trail strikes makai, and back eastwards, to Kāalualu, while the road continues to the ranch house, which is prettily situated in a grove of trees. Makai of the ranch house is the "Garden of Eden," a splendid garden situated on the bottom and the slopes of a deep pit. It was planted by Col. Norris, the eccentric owner of the ranch, who died a short time ago, and whose grave is here. It is only a short distance from the gate on the main government road.

#### CAVES.

Throughout Kau are numerous caves, many of them used as burial places in the days when Kau was densely populated. Most of them are sealed and thus well hidden, and only few have been explored. An excellent example lies about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Naalehu and makai of the main road. A hole has been broken through the stone wall, which was built up to hide the entrance. The cave is a large one and opens into several others, some of which have stone pavements. These evidently extend quite a distance, and have only been very superficially explored.

Makai of Naalehu is also a rock bearing carvings, namely two indistinct images of men. It is found in the first gully makai and east of the village, where the remains of a lava tunnel form a natural bridge. Other picture rocks may be seen at a point about five miles mauka of Naalehu, but in neither case do they seem worth the trouble of going to them, except to persons interested in petrographs.





PAHOA LUMBER MILL (Photo Moses)

# Puna



THE DISTRICT of Puna may, for the sake of clearness, be divided into two sections, the Olaa region, the north half, and Puna proper. The former consists in the main of the great Olaa sugar plantation, and forest which has been partially cleared, while some tracts are used for cattle. The middle part of the district, with Pahoa as the center, is used for extensive lumber operations. The remainder, Puna proper, is covered by forest and old lava flows, most of them covered with vegetation. In spite of its exceptional beauty and the fine opportunity it offers for seeing the typical Hawaii, which is so rapidly disappearing in the march of progress, it is comparatively little known. Still it is possible to see the greater part of Puna in one day's and practically all of Puna in two days' autoing, while the Hilo R. R. Co. trains pass through the main portions. The roads are almost all excellent.

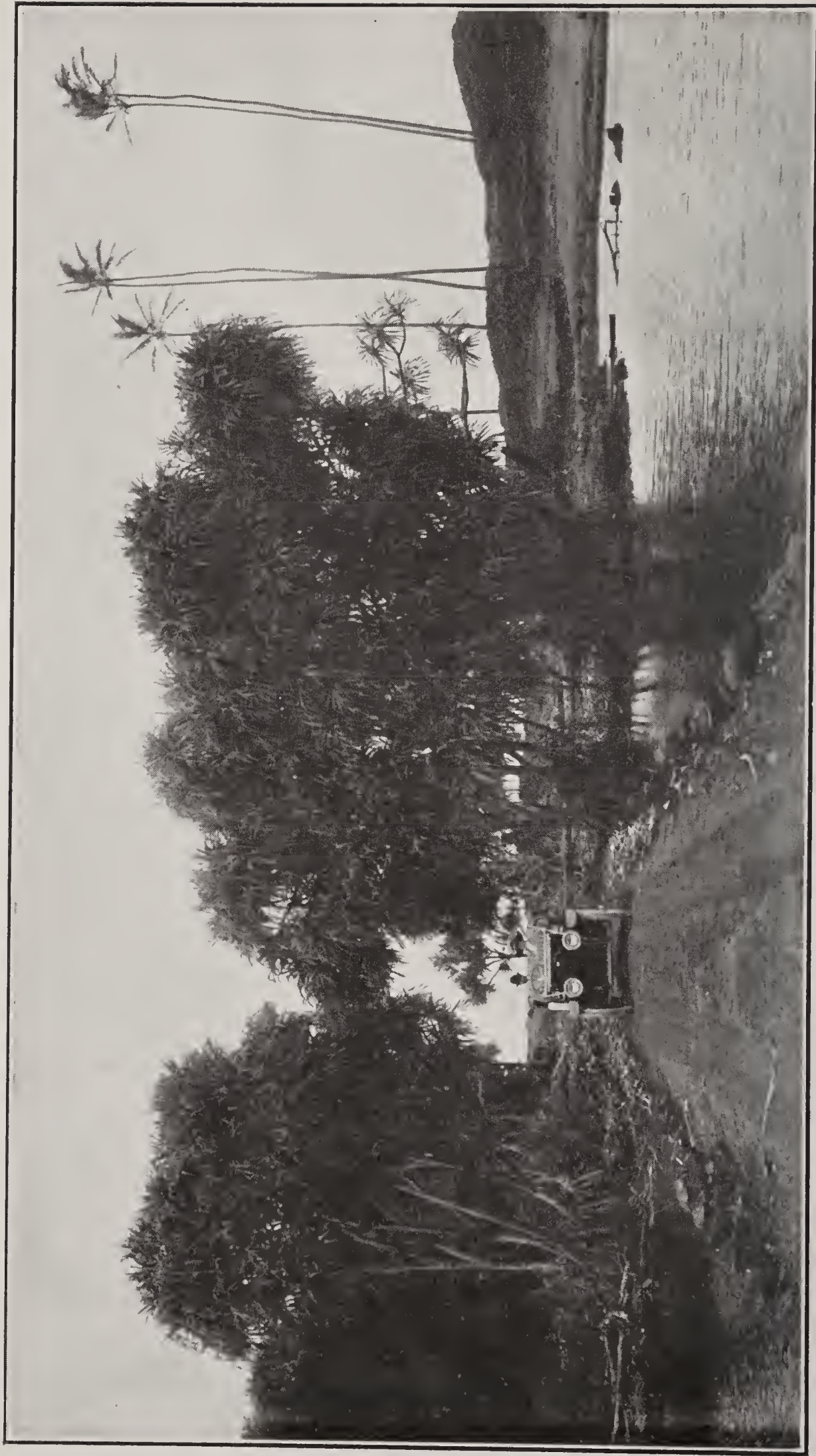
The main road into Puna is a continuation of the Volcano road which runs from Hilo town, the Puna boundary being about six miles out from Hilo. Hence an excellent road passes through forest and, further south, through cane, to Nine Miles, Olaa, the largest plantation camp on the Island. Near the boundary line may be seen clearings where awa is planted. Just north of the camp a road leads makai to the Shipman ranch headquarters at the beach. It is about four miles long, good and very pretty, passing through cane and then puhala forest. Right by the ocean is a large pond with very cold water. Small craft may effect a landing here in good weather.

From the Nine Miles village another road leads makai to the great Olaa mill and the railway depot. The main road strikes west towards the Volcano and Kau (this being the belt road proper. See Volcano) while the road into Puna proper turns south. It passes through cane and past the homes of the principal plantation officers, and continues over an ancient lava flow, covered with stunted vegetation and used for cattle.

It leads to Pahoa, a village which has sprung into prominence since it became the main camp of a lumber company which has a large mill here, where ohia (a hardwood used for railroad ties, flooring, shingles, tools and many similar purposes) and koa (Hawaiian mahogany, a wood used for furniture and fine wood work) is milled in large quantities.

At Pahoa the main road forks. One branch leads south, through an exceptionally beautiful and well preserved section of forest with great trees and a riotous tangle of vines and un-





KALAPANA, PUNA (Photo E. Moses)

dergrowth. It passes the plantation of the Pacific Development Co., which extends down to the sea, and which has planted rubber and cane. Here is the last telephone. Next to it come the awa plantations of Captain Eldarts, a veteran settler, and several Hawaiians. A couple of miles further south a road leads to the right, extending about four miles in a westerly direction to some old homesteads. It was originally the intention to extend this road to the beach, but the plan was abandoned when the coffee boom ended. Emerging from the forest the main road passes through a comparatively recent lava flow of small width, where may be seen some structures, resembling small huts, which are, however, burying places. Such may be seen through all the arid regions. It being practically impossible to dig through the rock, the dead are placed in piles of rock, and roofs are erected over these. As the road slopes towards the beach, a very fine view is afforded. At the beach the road enters first the village of KAIMU, exclusively Hawaiian, with a large grove of cocoanut trees surrounding a fine semi-circular sand beach. Care should be exercised in bathing on account of the undertow. Less than a mile further on, westwards, lies the village of KALAPANA, one of the largest Hawaiian villages in the Islands. There are no white inhabitants, and only a couple of Chinese stores. Here is the headquarters for a couple of stages, which make irregular trips to Pahoia (Rate: 75 cents a passenger one way).

KALAPANA still supports quite a large population, and is a very pretty village, having, like all the Puna coast villages, a fine growth of cocoanuts, puhala and monkeypod trees. The landing is so rough that it is used now only for canoes. Near the bluff, which rises from the sea at the landing are the niu moe (sleeping cocoanuts). These were bent, when young, by visiting chiefs, the tree bearing afterwards the name of the chief who had bent it. On this bluff, named Puu o Hakuma, is a very interesting and easily accessible cave, which was used in ancient days as a place of refuge in war times. Makai of the last house in the village, at the foot of the bluff, is a cement mausoleum, and about a hundred feet west thereof is a path to the top of the bluff. A couple of hundred yards east of the top of this trail at about the middle of the flat top of the ridge, are some stone fences, among which can be located the cave entrance, a hole with stone slab sides, through which one must crawl, down a narrow winding passage, to the main chamber. The passage was purposely made narrow, so as to make it impossible for more than one man to enter at a time, and winding to prevent the throwing of spears into the chamber. The main chamber is quite large, and partly built up with slabs. From the side opposite the entrance another passage leads several hundred feet to a wide kind of balcony in the cliff, directly above the breakers. This passage is quite large and easily traversed. It is impossible to make the trip without candles or other artificial light. At Kalapana is also the remnant of the Niukukahi heiau, in a dense





KAIMU, PUNA (Photo E. Moses)

undergrowth. It was a very noted temple for the god Kuahailo.

At Kalapana the road proper ends, but a trail leads along the coast, though some distance from it, for about eight miles, when it strikes mauka to the Volcano. It passes through a beautiful piece of country to the KAHAUALEA village, where are located a ranch and a Hawaiian village. Here is the PUNALUU pond, a mineral water deposit in a lava crack, a famous bathing place, very picturesquely located. A bit further on, about three miles from Kalapana, is the famous WAHAULA heiau, the last place where idolatry was extensively practiced.

#### WAHAULA HEIAU.

This heiau is one of the best preserved and most interesting in the Islands. It is situated on a bluff rising sheer above the sea, amid a lauhala and cocoanut grove. One leaves the trail so as to strike about the middle of this grove. The heiau is said to have been built by Paao, the famous high priest (see Mookini, Kohala) in the eleventh century, but to have been rebuilt later on. It is about 132x72 feet in extent, but is in addition to this surrounded by a larger enclosure, where the common people might stay. The main portion was the place of the priests, and was entirely covered by an immense grass house, divided into several rooms. The main entrance is in the middle of the makai wall, with a side entrance east thereof. In the west end is a raised dais of stones, with two semicircular indentations, the seat of the priests. Through the middle runs a stone path, on which were placed the bodies of the victims, after they had been sacrificed on the great flat stone which occupies a conspicuous place near the northeast corner. The Hawaiians tell the following story of the destruction of this heiau house: A great wrestler lived near it. It was his habit to kill travelers who might come alone to visit the heiau. A girl lived in a cave in the bluff where the trail strikes mauka towards Kau. She would signal to him when strangers came along, and to her he would bring the bodies of his victims, whereupon she ate them (This in spite of the well known fact that the Hawaiians were never cannibals). A Kona chief had a friend who had been sacrificed in the heiau. This friend's spirit appeared before the Kona man and bade him go to the heiau to recover his bones. In spite of warnings, the chief set out alone, but first he anointed his body with slippery kukuinut juice. By this means he was able to withstand the attack of the wrestler, whom he finally killed. He then entered the heiau in the day, when the akuas (spirits) were absent. He hid himself under the bones of his friend. When the akuas returned that evening, they voiced their suspicion that there was a human in the heiau. The spirit of the friend reassured them that such was not the case, and they went to sleep. At midnight the Kona man crowed like a rooster, and the akuas left, thinking it was morning. The Kona man then took his friend's bones and departed, but first he set fire to the grass house.





OPIHIKAO, PUNA (Photo Bowman)

The heiau was named Wahaula, "red mouth," as this was a feature of the idols it contained. The tabu thereof was fire, and any man on whom fell the shadow of the smoke of the temple fires, was sacrificed.

Near this heiau, as in many other places in Puna, may be seen regular rows of holes in the a-a, which are used for the cultivation of sweet potatoes, which, in spite of the absolute lack of any vestige of visible soil, send their roots so far under the lava that they find nourishment.

Beyond the heiau, on the makai side of the trail, is pointed out the footprint of Niheu, a demi-god, as well as the mark of an arrow which he shot at another demi-god who came to fight him. Further west, makai of the place where the trail turns mauka, is KAMOAMOA, where the ranch driving pens are. Here are two wells with fair water, and also a fine natural arch by the sea. Here are also a few interesting rock carvings. The most easily found of these is about a hundred yards from the paddock extension towards Kalapana, and may be located by following the line of this extension's makai wall in an easterly direction.

The trail is straight, with a bad grade, but paved, until it has reached well up the bluff, where it passes the Pea house, the last habitation before the Crater Hotel is reached. From Pea's it is a good eight miles to the Makaopuhi crater (See Volcano). The trail is narrow, passes through splendid forest, and is, though seldom used, quite easily followed.

#### PAHOA-KAPOHO AND BEACH TRAILS.

From Pahoa an excellent road leads in an easterly direction. A few miles from Pahoa it forks, the northerly fork leading to Kapoho and the southerly to Pohoiki. Another road connects Pohoiki and Kapoho, the three roads forming a triangle. This region is particularly interesting on account of the number of old craters which it passes. As a matter of fact, the entire region is covered with them, extending in an irregular line from Kapoho to Kilauea. The most famous of these is Waiapele, Pele's first residence in Hawaii. Here the goddess lived until she was flooded out by the demi-god Kaneapua, when she moved to the three deep craters mauka of the branch road to Kapoho. She dug down into these until she "could hear the sound of the water," when she moved further mauka. She continued to do so, until she found a residence which pleased her at Kilauea. East of the KAPOHO depot is a great ring of five craters, containing the famous "Green Lake," to which a road leads. It is noted for its beauty and peculiar coloring. At the Lyman house, which this road passes, is a stone, which was according to the legend, a pet pig, which Pele turned into stone, as it was the property of a man, whom she was pursuing. Facing the depot is a hill of cinders, whence the railroad secures all its ballast. North thereof is the quarry whence was taken the rock for the





HOT SPRINGS, PUNA (Photo Bowman)



Hilo breakwater. East of it rises a hill, covered with cane and crowned by some cocoanut trees, on which are the scant remnants of the heiau Kukii. Only the foundation is left. The rest of the stone slabs from which it was built, were taken, some to the Lyman house, where they were used for paving, and others to Honolulu, where they are used for similar purposes at the palace, the Kamehameha schools and other places. One story has it that King Kalakaua had a number of these slabs rolled off the hill to show his superiority to the tabu. A trail leads to the top of this hill. At the foot of this hill, on the north side, is the famous "Hot Springs," a pool of crystal-clear, tepid mineral water, contained in a deep volcanic crack, which is a favorite bathing place. It is beautifully situated amid a luxurious growth, and is reached by a good trail.

Where the road from the station runs into the road to Pohoiki at a right angle, a road continues northward through KOAE, a particularly pretty Hawaiian village, and extends for about a mile, when it continues as a good trail on to the beach, where, beyond some towering sand hills, lies Honolulu, which consists of only a couple of huts. Hence a trail runs along the coast to the Shipman ranch house, below Olaa Mill. It passes a few huts, called by courtesy the villages of Waiakahiula and Makuu. Trails lead from these to Pahoa.

Trails lead from Kapoho to the beach, at the nearest point only about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles distant, and to Cape KUMUKAHI, in the past a place which chiefs visiting Puna generally went to. Here they would erect stone hills, bearing their names, but almost all of these, except the most recent ones, bearing the names of Queen Liliuokalani and a few others, have been destroyed by tidal waves. A good road leads to POHOIKI, once the site of a coffee mill and a prosperous village, but now almost deserted. Hence a good and exceedingly pretty road leads close to the sea to the OPIHIKAO village. Here is a hot spring in a cave, a few hundred feet above the church. The road leads on to KAMAILE, another pretty village, where is shown a hollow, where Kaneapua conquered Pele. From this point, along the beach to within a short distance of Kaimu, at present is only a trail, but a good road is under construction, and will have been completed within a short time of this writing. It will then be possible to go by auto all the way from Pohoiki to Kaimu, and the triangular trip from Pahoa to Kapoho and Pohoiki, thence to Kaimu and Kalapana and thence back direct to Pahoa, will afford one of the very finest auto excursions in the Islands. Between Kamaile and Kaimu is only one small village, KEHENA (Gehennah), situated on a bluff high above the sea. These villages are connected by trails with the inland village of KAUELEAU, where there is a saw mill. The inland section about Kapoho and, to some extent, near Kaueleau, is planted in cane.

The road which runs, as a belt road section, from Nine Miles, Olaa, to the Volcano House, is described in the Volcano chapter.





WAILOA RIVER, HILO

# Transportation

INTER-ISLAND STEAM NAVIGATION Co.



HIS company's fleet gives Hawaii commodious, speedy and frequent connection with Oahu and Maui, as well as connecting the various Hawaii ports. The Mauna Kea, the flagship, is 252 feet long, 1,566 tons gross register, 2,400 horsepower engines, has 52 staterooms with electric fans, nearly all on the upper deck, a fine promenade deck and all modern conveniences. She leaves Honolulu Wednesday at 10 a. m., touches Lahaina and McGregor's Landing on Maui, then Kawaihae, Mahukona and Laupahoehoe, reaching Hilo Thursday at about 7 a. m. The trip through the channels, passing the Islands of Molokai, Lanai and Maui, is beautiful and interesting, and the passage along the rugged Hamakua coast is famous. The vessel returns on the same route Friday at 10 a. m. from Hilo, reaching Honolulu Saturday at about 7 a. m. The Mauna Kea also makes a weekly trip from Honolulu to Hilo and back, leaving Honolulu Saturday at 3 p. m., reaching Hilo Sunday at about 8 a. m., and leaves Hilo Monday at 4 p. m., reaching Honolulu Tuesday morning.

The KILAUEA is almost a sister ship of the Mauna Kea, but has her fine dining saloon on deck. She leaves Honolulu every ten days, alternately Tuesdays and Fridays, touches Lahaina and McGregor's Landing (on certain trips Mahukona and Kawaihae), Kailua, Keauhou, Napoopoo (Kealakekua), Hookena, Hoopuloa, Honuapo and Punaluu. Stops along the Kona coast are long enough to permit passengers to disembark at one end of the district and ride overland through it, boarding the steamer at the other end. The trip along the cocoanut-clad coast is very beautiful and almost always perfectly smooth.

Rates from Honolulu to Hawaii ports: Mahukona, Kawaihae, Kailua, Keauhou, Kukuihaele, Honokaa, Paauhau, \$10. To Napoopoo, Hookena, Hoopuloa, \$11. Laupahoehoe and Hilo, \$12.50. Punaluu and Honuapo, \$13. Special Volcano excursion rates (with hotel and land transportation). Hilo to Laupahoehoe \$2.50; to Kawaihae \$5; to Kona ports \$10. Other steamers: Likelike and Maui occasionally to various ports.



## THE MATSON NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Furnishes direct transportation between Hilo and the mainland. Two vessels of its fleet call at Hilo regularly, namely the WILHELMINA, the flagship, which calls at Honolulu first; and the ENTERPRISE, which plies only between Hilo and San Francisco. The Wilhelmina sails from San Francisco to Honolulu direct, remains there about two days, continues to Hilo, where she generally remains three days, giving ample time to visit the Volcano. She then returns to Honolulu, remaining there about two days, and then returns to San Francisco, making the entire round trip every four weeks. This vessel has accommodations for 150 first-class passengers. She is one of the most luxuriously appointed vessels on the Pacific ocean trade. The Wilhelmina's promenade deck is over 300 feet long, with ample space for recreation and deck games. Every stateroom has direct light and ventilation. The vessel contains a barber-shop, hospital, smoking-room, numerous baths with hot and cold showers, wireless, sub-marine signal apparatus, etc. She is fitted with bilge keels to insure steadiness. The Wilhelmina's displacement is 13,250 tons; register 6,600; length 451 feet; beam 54 feet. The Wilhelmina fares from San Francisco to Hilo are as follows: Main deck inner rooms, \$75, round trip \$130; main deck outer rooms, \$85, round trip \$150; promenade deck and upper bridge deck, all rooms, \$95, round trip \$170; walnut rooms, promenade deck or bridge deck, \$110 a person, no reduction for round trip. \$25 additional for private bathroom. Servants, when accompanying employer, \$60. Steerage, \$35. The Wilhelmina is the only trans-Pacific steamship which calls at Hilo, thus providing the only direct service to the Volcano. The charge for automobiles from San Francisco to Hilo is \$3.50 a ton of 40 cubic feet, and amounts to about \$35 for the ordinary touring car.

The ENTERPRISE carries passengers between Hilo and San Francisco only. She has accommodations for 26 cabin passengers, is fitted with wireless and has good accommodations. She calls at Hilo about once a month. The passenger rates are: First class, \$60; steerage, \$30.

The Wilhelmina carries passengers, also, between Honolulu and Hilo. Rate: First class, for this trip alone, \$17.

## THE HILO RAILROAD COMPANY

Is the pioneer in the field of Standard gauge railroads in the Islands, and has today approximately 90 miles of line in operation.

From Hilo the line runs southward towards the mountain of Mauna Loa, the terminus being Glenwood, situated at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above sea level. The ride to Glenwood is of surpassing beauty. The train passes through miles of virgin forest, then through the vast cane fields of the Olaa Sugar Company's plantation, again entering a noble forest before reaching the end of the road. Glenwood is 25.3 miles from Hilo and the first-class fare is but \$1.15. Proportionately low rates are charged for the intermediate stations. At Glenwood station connection is made with the Volcano House Auto-Bus Service, which operates between that point and the Volcano House Hotel en route. Special round trip rates from Hilo to the Volcano House are now in force, and tourists are taken care of, as far as transportation is concerned, for \$5, including a trip from the Volcano House to the Crater.

From Olaa station, eight miles from Hilo on the line to Glenwood, the track branches off for Kaueleau, Kapoho and Pahoa. The line is laid over an ancient lava flow, partially forested, to Pahoa, 23 miles from Hilo, where is situated the lumber mill of the Pahoa Lumber Co. At Kapoho, 26 miles from Hilo, are the Green Lake, the Hot Springs, the Cinder Cone, numerous extinct craters and many other points of interest specially referred to under the heading of "Puna." Kaueleau is seven miles further on, and this portion of the ride on the Puna branch is perhaps the most interesting. Here is also an extensive lumber mill. The rates on this line are also low, being as follows: From Hilo to Kaueleau, \$1.40 each way; to Kapoho, \$1 each way, and to Pahoa, \$0.90 each way.

Exceptionally fine scenery awaits the tourist on the Hakalau and Paauilo extension. This stretches northward from Hilo to Paauilo, 33.67 miles from Hilo. Beyond doubt this route is one of the finest Scenic Highways in the world, and the railroad offers unrivaled facilities for viewing this portion of the country. The train runs along the edge of the bluffs which face the Pacific; through rich plantation land; over deep gulches, covered with rich vegetation, and spanned by numerous steel viaducts which have been erected at enormous cost; through extensive cuts and over deep fills. From the commencement of the ride to its termination there is always something entrancing to be seen—some glimpses of nature's glorious handiwork. From a number of the stations which dot the line at frequent intervals, side trips can be made into the surrounding country, trips which will more than repay the tourist. From Onomea a short trail leads to the Onomea Arch and the Hawaiian settlement; from Honomu the famous Akaka Falls can be reached with the minimum of exertion; while at Laupahoehoe there is much of his-



toric interest to awaken in the tourist the desire to see more of this wonderful country.

The fares and timetable can be obtained at any of the stations and are also to be seen at the Hilo Hotel and in many of the principal business houses. A telephone message to the Superintendent's office (Tel. 237) will meet with a ready and courteous response. Officials of the company meet every arriving steamer and as they are in uniform, they are easily singled out. They are ever ready to provide tourists with all the information which lies within their power.

#### THE VOLCANO STABLES & TRANSPORTATION CO.

Is by far the most comprehensive institution of its kind in the entire group. Its service includes all kinds of livery, automobiles of all sizes, stages, vehicles, horses, etc. Besides maintaining at its Hilo headquarters a large garage, capable of handling all kinds of repair work, it holds the agency for the White and Ford autos. It has the largest stock of auto goods, material and parts in the Islands.

The Volcano Stables Co. also maintain branch stations at Hakalau, Laupahoehoe, Honokaa, Waimea, Kawaihae, Glenwood, the Volcano House, Pahala, Honuapo and Waiohinu. These not only furnish livery of all kinds, and serve as relay stations for the extensive stage service conducted by the concern, but also carry a full line of gasoline, oils, and the auto supplies most generally needed.

Stage lines are operated on the route from Laupahoehoe to Kawaihae, to the north, and, on the other side, from Glenwood to Waiohinu and Honuapo. Furthermore, the Volcano Stables are always prepared to take passengers to any point on the Island, and its extensive equipment makes it possible for it to guarantee the safest and most rapid transportation possible under all circumstances. It is prepared even to make special arrangements to take passengers off the ordinary routes of travel, as, for instance, up the mountains (See Mountains).

Owing to the constantly changing rates, which are becoming cheaper as the rapid improvement of the roads makes travel less expensive, it is not practicable to give rates, but it may be stated, without exaggeration, that the auto rates are as cheap as those anywhere on the mainland. The following rates may, however, be mentioned:

VOLCANO—Auto trip, includes drive to main points about Hilo, crater, tree moulds, fern forest, and return, \$5 a person. When a longer trip is desired, giving more time in which to inspect the various interesting places, including Kilauea-iki, Goat Crater, Seven Craters, etc., rates are: Second day, \$7 a person; third day, \$9 a person.

PUNA—Auto trips, to Olaa, Pahoa, Pohoiki, Opihikao and Kapoho (one trip), \$12.50 a person. To Olaa, Pahoa, Kaimu and Kalapana (one trip), \$12.50 a person.

HILO-KAILUA (occasional)—By auto, connecting with S. S. Kilauea, through Kona, Kau, via Volcano, either way \$20, round trip \$30.

Cocoanut Island, Breakwater and Lokoaka, hack, \$1.50 a person.

Rainbow Falls, hack, 75 cents. Onomea Arch, hack, \$2. Kau-  
mana Caves, hack, \$1.50.

AUTO RATES—Seven-passenger car, each person, first hour, \$5; succeeding hours, \$4. Five-passenger car, each person, first hour \$4; succeeding hours, \$3.

Horses and Vehicles—Saddle horses, \$2 to \$3 a day according to distance. Buggies \$3.50 to \$5 a day. Team and buggy \$5 to \$7 a day. Surreys \$7 to \$10 a day. Drivers without extra charge.

#### HACK RATES.

City limits are: Mahiula bridge on north; flume across Kau-  
mana road  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from courthouse, upper end of cemetery on south; Waiakea school and Reed's Bay on east. Trips not exceeding  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile inside limits 1 or 2 passengers, 25 cents. Exceeding 1 mile, not over 2, 1 or 2 passengers, 50 cents. Between  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 mile, each passenger 25 cents.

Continuous driving by hour: 1 passenger, \$1.50; 2 passengers, \$2; 3 passengers, \$2.50; 4 passengers, \$3. Driving where at least half time is taken up in detention, per hour: 1 passenger, \$1; 2 passengers, \$1.50; 3 passengers, \$2; 4 passengers, \$2.50. Double rates between 11 p. m. and 5 a. m.

#### THE CITY STABLES.

Felix Brughelli, proprietor, has its main place of business on Volcano street, between Richardson and Ponohawai streets, but also operates a hackstand, with reliable drivers, located on the north side of the courthouse square. The stables are prepared to furnish, besides hacks, livery of all kinds, such as buggies, wagonettes and saddle horses. It also engages in heavy teaming, and deals in wood, hay, grain, and various mill stuffs. Hack telephone 126. Stables telephone 125.

#### THE VON HAMM-YOUNG Co.'s

Hilo Branch occupies a fine structure, as good or better than any in Honolulu. Its leading cars are the Packard and the Cadillac, but it also holds the agencies for the Stevens-Duryea, Pope-Hartford, Buick, Hupmobile, Peerless and other cars. All kinds of repairs are done and complete lists of parts and supplies kept on hand. Being in close touch with the Honolulu house, which has handled 75 per cent of the Island auto business, it is particularly well equipped to give absolute satisfaction.



# Some Hilo Business Houses

THE HILO MERCANTILE CO., LTD.



AS incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii on February 23, 1897, having taken over the business of Mr. C. E. Richardson, who started a wholesale and retail store in Hilo in 1884. From what was a small establishment in 1897 the Hilo Mercantile Co. has grown until it is now one of the strongest merchandising business houses on the Island of Hawaii. The increase of its business has been along the lines of a steady and nominal development, each year showing an increase in business over that of the previous year.

This corporation has through its many branches of activity become an important factor in the development of the town. Its manifold departments handle everything used in the building line, and the company itself handles general building contracting as well. An important feature is its lumber business. It imports its lumber by the ship load in specially chartered vessels, and has an extensive stock in its large yards. Particular care is taken of the lumber, every stick thereof being sheltered in five great sheds, which have a total capacity of over three million feet. In connection with this branch of the business the company also operates a well equipped planing mill. In the building line may also be included its plumbing and paints departments, as well as its particularly good hardware and steel line, which, besides building and general hardware, makes a specialty of tools of all descriptions.

In addition to the above, the Hilo Mercantile Co. handles a modern general merchandise store, including very complete lines of groceries, glass and crockery, sugar plantation supplies, etc., etc. The company's extensive business connections on the mainland enable it to be constantly right up-to-date. The main place of business and offices are on Front street, with the lumber yards and nine additional warehouses occupied by its goods being grouped in the vicinity.

## THE FIRST BANK OF HILO.

This bank is the oldest financial institution on the island. Its board of directors numbers amongst its members the most substantial men of the city. The bank has correspondents in all parts of the world, and, with the general branches of a banking business, it is prepared to meet the needs of travelers and to accommodate them in every way. It has branches at Honokaa, Kohala and Kona.

The history of the bank has been so intimately connected with that of Hilo, that the statement of its development furnishes a reliable story of the growth of the town. It is told by the fol-



FIRST BANK OF HILO

lowing figures, showing the amount of deposits at the end of each year :

Dec. 31, 1901, \$163,393.84; Dec. 31, 1902, \$208,675.33; Dec. 31, 1903, \$186,813.17; Dec. 31, 1904, \$163,880.74; Dec. 31, 1905, \$249,970.08; Dec. 31, 1906, \$291,402.75; Dec. 31, 1907, \$397,067.01; Dec. 31, 1908, \$389,851.45; Dec. 31, 1909, \$638,786.68; Dec. 31, 1910, \$809,759.90; Dec. 31, 1911, \$1,125,905.93. The last statement, Dec. 31, 1912, showed deposits at \$1,316,353.16.



## HACKFELD &amp; Co., LTD.

Hilo branch is one of the largest establishments on the Island. In its fifteen years of existence it has developed to extensive proportions. Besides conducting a general wholesale and liquor business, the firm operates in Hilo a large lumber yard, with a planing mill, with which it includes general contracting. It also makes furniture and conducts a plumbing department. It is agent for marine and fire insurance.

On January 1, 1911, the Hackfeld & Co. branch moved into the largest and finest business block in Hilo, a two-story reinforced concrete structure, 180 feet long by 90 feet wide. It is one of the finest equipped buildings in the Islands, the office floors being made entirely of ohia, while the furniture, steps, panels, room and office partitions are of koa.

Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., also have branch stores at Kailua and Napoopoo, in the Kona district.

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THE FIRST TRUST CO. OF HILO

Is a comparatively new institution, which has prospered in its field. The company does an extensive business in stocks and bonds, and is of particular value to the traveling man of affairs, as it receives the latest stock reports from San Francisco and New York, as well as the Honolulu stock market, being kept in touch by daily wireless service with the most important movements of the stock and bond market. It maintains branches in the various districts of the Island, and is thus in a position to be particularly well informed in the matter of available business opportunities, small farms, lands and real estate of every description. The company is ever ready to provide information to visitors and others interested in Hawaii investments. The offices of the company contain the most modern equipment, including a safety deposit vault, with individual boxes to rent. The statement of business on Dec. 31, 1912, showed its resources at \$91,817.55.

## BISHOP &amp; Co., LTD.

Office in Hilo on Waianuenue street, transacts a general banking and exchange business. In this it includes the issuing of commercial and travelers' letters of credit, issued on the Bank of California and on The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd., of London.

Interest is allowed on time deposits at the following rates:

Three months, 3 per cent per annum.

Six months, 3½ per cent per annum.

Twelve months, 4 per cent per annum.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on savings bank deposits.

Safe deposit boxes are for rent at a reasonable rate.

The Hilo office also represents the Bishop Trust Co., Ltd., of Honolulu.

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THE HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.

Has just established a branch plant in Hilo, exceptionally advantageously located near the entrance of the Wailoa River to the bay. This firm has been, and is, one of the most prominent factors in the development of the sugar manufacturing industry, and has installed a majority of the machinery in the Hawaiian sugar factories, as well as having erected extensive mills in the Philippines, Formosa, Louisiana, Mexico, Cuba and Porto Rico. The Hilo plant is furnished with a complete and modern equipment of the most approved machine tools, etc., and the buildings are of steel structural material, provided with electric traveling cranes, and consist of a machine shop, iron and brass foundry, blacksmith, pattern and carpenter shops. It is also provided with warehouses and a sales department for merchandise, such as engineering supplies, oils, pipes, heavy hardware, etc. Ships calling at the port of Hilo thus have at their disposal all the advantages offered by a large and modern engineering works.



## DAVIES &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

Is a branch of the great Honolulu firm of that name, the Hilo department having been maintained for about a score of years. It conducts essentially a wholesale business, carrying supplies of practically all kinds. The insurance department holds the agencies of the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd., The Northern Assurance Co., The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co., and the Law, Union and Rock Co. Its shipping department acts as agents for the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co., and for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co.'s Hilo business. Davies & Co. are also the agents for the following sugar plantations on the Island of Hawaii: Waiakea Mill Co., Ltd., Laupahoehoe Sugar Co., Kaiwiki Sugar Co., Kukaiau Plantation Co., Hamakua Mill Co., all of which are on the windward coast of the Island; and the Niulii Plantation, Union Mill Co., Halawa Plantation, Ltd., all these three being on Kohala; as well as for the Humuula Sheep Station Co.

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THE HILO HOTEL

Was completely renovated and equipped a few years ago to meet the demands of the constantly increasing tourist traffic, and has given Hilo the ability to care for its visitors better than can most towns of a much larger size on the mainland. The hotel, which consists of a large two-story main building, with several rows of comfortable cottages, all having separate baths, and connected with the main structure by spacious verandas, is built especially to provide comfort in a tropical climate, and is situated in the midst of spacious and beautiful grounds, including an excellent tennis court. The dining hall is large and cool, and a great refrigerating plant enables the hotel to provide, besides the dainties of the tropics, a wide selection of imported meats, fish, game, fruit, etc. It is run in connection with the Volcano House and excursion tickets for the Volcano trip may be used at either hotel. Rates: \$5 a day, \$28 a week, \$75 a month and upward.

## THE VOLCANO HOUSE

Enjoys a unique position on the rim of the crater of Kilauea, affording a splendid view of the crater as well as of the mountains of Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. The elevation is almost 4,000 feet, and the climate healthful and particularly invigorating. This establishment furnishes the Volcano visitor with every comfort, enabling him to view the great phenomenon without suffering the slightest discomfort. The great main building, with its famous great fire places, and the many cottages offer ample accommodations, and the table is excellent. Besides the ordinary bath facilities, the natural sulphur steam baths offer a refreshing and healthful novelty. The hotel operates a livery and auto service, affording its guests means of transportation to the pit, the great dead craters, fern forests, koa forest and other attractions. Guides, equipment and everything else needed are constantly on hand, and every assistance offered. Rates: \$5 a day, \$24.50 a week. Cottages extra.

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## THE HILO ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., LTD.

Was organized in 1900. It has a hydro-electric plant, deriving its power from the Wailuku river, about one-third mile above Rainbow Falls, and has sufficient available natural power to double its capacity, which is about 1000 k.w., or about 1400 horsepower. It manufactures ice, operates a cold storage plant, sells light and power, does general electric contracting and deals in all kinds of electric goods, lighting supplies, motors, generators, etc.

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## J. D. KENNEDY, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER

Has been doing business in Hilo since 1894 and now handles practically all of the trade in his line on the Island. He carries a large and particularly well selected stock of diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones, jewelry, cut glass, etc. Also handles the leading makes of watches and clocks and is equipped to do all kinds of repairs. Hawaiian souvenir jewelry, such as spoons, enamel goods, etc., is a specialty, and his selection is varied in kind and price.



## THE E. N. HOLMES DEPARTMENT STORE

On Waianuenue street, is one of the largest concerns on the Island, handling goods of all kinds. It contains extensively equipped departments carrying dry goods, gentlemen's furnishing goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., where the visitor may find a variety to select whatever he, or she, may need. Other departments have large stocks of furniture, crockery and other standard goods. The firm has a branch store at Honokaa.

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## THE HILO EMPORIUM

Is considered by the best dressers as authority on good clothes, dry goods, hats, shoes and furnishings.

The store has one of the finest, if not THE finest, modern store building in the Hawaiian Territory.

Satisfied customers and modern merchandising methods are largely responsible for the recent rapid growth of this business. This "home of quality" is an outfitting establishment for the whole family.

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## WALL, NICHOLS CO., LTD.

Is a branch of the well known Honolulu house of that name, and is the oldest and largest stationery house on this Island, having been established in 1895. It holds the exclusive agency for the Columbia talking machine (is also agent for the Victor machines) and for the Underwood and Monarch typewriters. It also carries a large stock of sporting goods, musical supplies and up-to-date stationery, and a large line of copyrighted postal cards.

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## P. C. BEAMER'S

Hardware and sporting goods store has grown, with the general development, from a very modest bicycle repair shop to a well equipped business, carrying a large and particularly well selected stock in all lines of hardware, tools, sporting goods, etc., being especially well adapted to furnish the visitor with just the material he needs for the special requirements of Hawaiian hunting and fishing. It specializes in motorcycles and carries on a general repair department.

## THE SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY

Of San Francisco and Tacoma, has its headquarters for the Island of Hawaii with the Hilo branch of R. I. LILLIE, Commission Merchant, whose main place of business is in Honolulu. The offices and warehouses of the Hilo branch of the business are located on Bridge street, whence the products are sent to all parts of the Island. R. I. Lillie handles all the Sperry Flour Company products, namely, cereals, flours and feed stuffs.

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## THE COMFORT SHOP

On Bridge street, stands for all that its name implies to any one who finds it convenient to enter its doors. All guests are welcome and made to feel free to refresh themselves in the rest room and to examine the varied merchandise. This shop makes a specialty of Hawaiian mats, fans, koa ware, tapas, pictures, etc. Here too, you will find Madeira work, Japanese merchandise, hand-made laces, etc., in great variety. Phone 251.

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## E. H. MOSES

In 1901 the first Singer Sewing Machine Store was established in Hilo and later purchased by Mr. E. H. Moses. As the needs of the public became better understood, several lines were added. A constant watchfulness of the wants of the community has developed the business to its present standing as "Hilo's Leading Stationery Store" with a full line of sewing machines, stationery, musical instruments, souvenir postal cards, curios, office supplies, and Butterick patterns.

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## THE HILO FURNITURE STORE

And Undertaking Parlors, founded in 1892, is one of the most firmly established concerns in Hilo. It has done business on the same stand, on Front street, for over a score of years. The store carries a very extensive stock of honest furniture, suitable to various needs, which is imported direct from the best mainland factories, filling to their utmost capacities three stores over two hundred feet deep and with extensive galleries. Also undertaking goods,



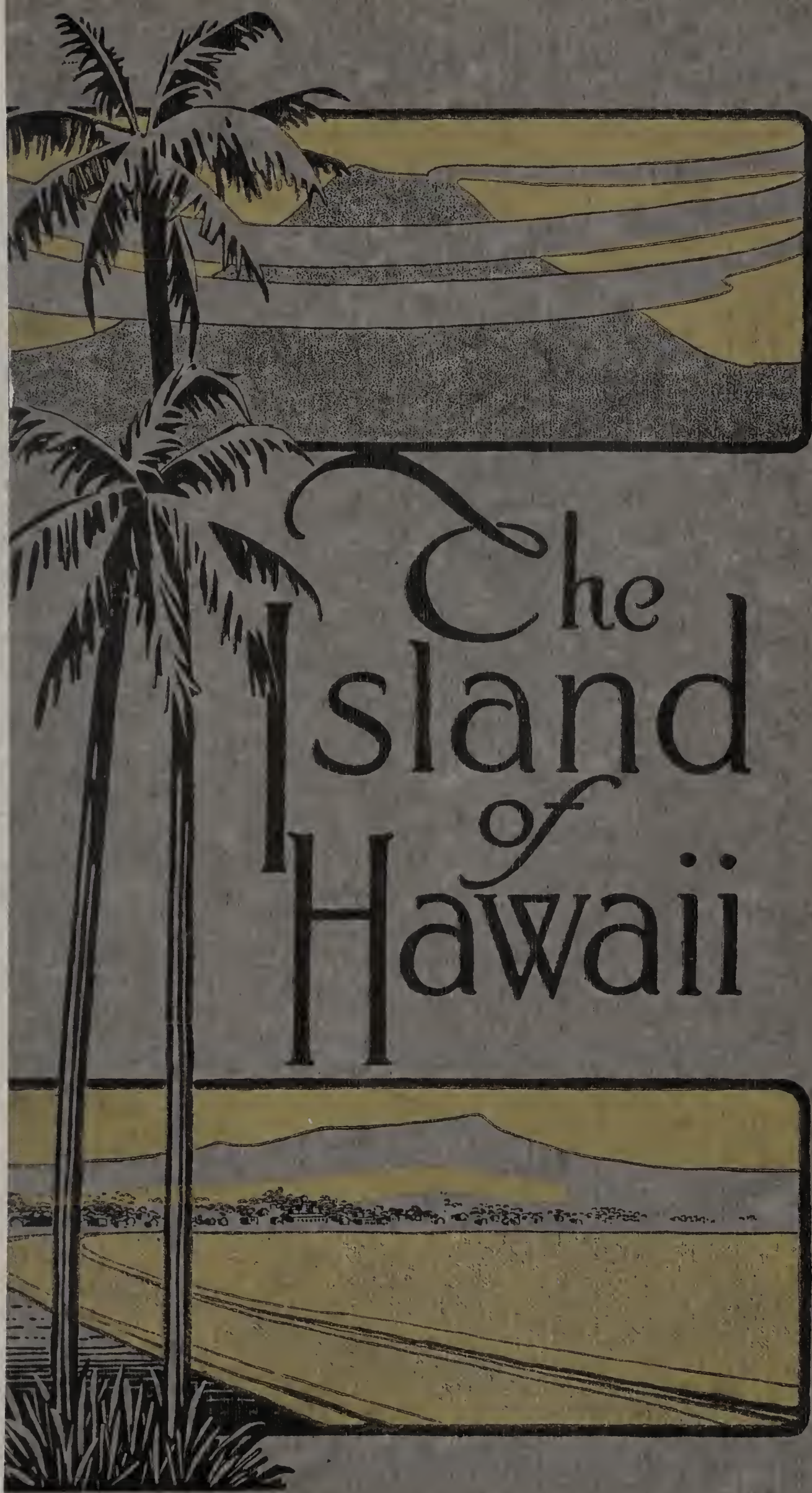
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*The Island of Hawaii*

THE HILO DRUG CO.

Carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the Islands, including drugs, hospital and surgical supplies, fancy imported toilet articles, perfumes, candy, cigars, tobaccos, etc. It has an optical and a kodak department (exclusive Eastman agency) doing amateur and professional developing and printing quickly and well. Its soda fountain, fine selection of Island views, souvenir post cards and curios, and its position have made it the natural tourist trade center.



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